At $2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or $2 50 if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, $1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XLVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1848. NO. 11.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1848.

A
Atland John 2
Albach Wm.
B
Bishop John, sen.
Baker Balthaser
Beitler Peter
Butler Dinah
Brown Wm D.
Baker George
Benner Samuel
Beecher Elizabeth Miss
C
Cooper W. J.
Caldwell F. V. 2
Comfort Henry
Cooper John
Clark Caroline
Cownover Maria Miss
D
Detter Mathias orJacob
Debeas Mrs.
Dana Joseph
Dixon John
E
Eicholtz John H.
Edmiston Joseph
Eckenrode Nicholas
Executors of Andrew Bittinger
F
Flenard Philip
Fisher Isaac
Finn Michael
Frain Israel
Finefrock Ephraim
G
Group John 3
Groff Benjamin
H
Hollinger Samuel
Humelbaugh Jacob
Heagy Mr.
Helsel John
Harkey James M.
Herriter Eliza Miss
Harlacher Peter
Howell John
Hollebaugh George
Haas Valentine
Hall Henry
Horner Wm.
Herriter Jacob
Hoos George
Hoffman John
Hoover John
K
Kennedy Mary E. Mrs.
Kolb Mr.
Kerst Robert
Kime John
Kettomen Peter
L
Little John
Lennert F. G.
Lewis Malinda
Leidy Jacob
M
Mussleman John
Miller Nancy
Miller Amanda
Mourer Wm.
M'Kinley Eliza Miss
Moose Jacob
M'Nay Samuel
Martin Jerome J
Miller Mary Jane Miss
Mullet Job R.
N
Neely Samuel F.
O
Oyer Jacob
Oppenheimer E.
R
Russell Wm. Esq.
Rummell Henry
Rock Henry
Ruffensberger Martin
Reid Andrew
Rex Maria Miss
Rally W. B.
Ritter Henry
Rollen John
S
Shaner Jacob
Souk Enoch
Stevens Mr.
Smith Samuel
Schwartz Samuel
Scheerer Charles
Smith Frederick L.
Schner John
Sadler Wm. R.
Swope Ephraim
Sanday Anney
T
Thomas Susanna
V
Van Vleck Garret S. 4
Vandyke Mertinah Miss
W
Wolf Elizabeth
Waggoner Wm.
Wallace James
Weakly Thomas' Relatives

German Letters.
Foster Frederick
Beck Michael.

C. N. BERLUCHY, *P. M.*

Jan. 3. 3t

NEW HARDWARE
AND GROCERY STORE,
IN YORK, PA.

J. & H. A. HANTZ,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have opened their new establishment, on the corner of West Main Street and the Railroad, half a square from the Wooden Bridge, in the Borough of York, where they have just received an entirely new, full and complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

such as Tin and Sheet Iron. Nails. Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Plane-bits, IRON and STEEL, Locks, Hinges and Screws, Chisels of all descriptions, Rasps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shovels and Forks, a general assortment of

GUNS AND PISTOLS,

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives,

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also, GLASS, PAINTS, OILS and DYE-STUFFS, and a full and general assortment of

GROCERIES AND FISH,

all of which have been selected with great care and purchased upon the best terms, thus enabling us to accommodate customers to their entire satisfaction.

☞ *Cash paid for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.*

We respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public, feeling assured that we will deal with them in such a manner as to secure their confidence.

JACOB HANTZ,
HENRY A HANTZ.

York, Jan. 3. 6t

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

☞ Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. M'CREARY.

June 21. 6m

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS, (best quality,) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 13.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,

WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c, can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of

ALEX. FRAZER

July 19. tf

A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AND OPENED AT

Samson's Clothing Store,

in East York street, embracing every variety of Boys' and Men's wear. ☞ Call and see them immediately.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 29. tf

IMPROVED VIRGINIA LAND
FOR SALE.

THE prices, terms, &c., of the following desirable tracts of land may be learned, if application by letter or otherwise be made to the undersigned:—

7 Farms in Berkeley Co, containing 220, 157, 201, 250, 301, and 2 of 125 Acres each.
2 in Jefferson Co., of 600 and 180 A.
6 in Morgan Co., of 238, 180, 216, 326, and 2 of 204 A. each.
2 in Frederick Co., of 340 and 438 A.
1 in Fauquier Co, of 466 A.
3 in Rockingham Co, of 125, 800 and 1,000 A.
1 in Rappahannock Co., of 400 A.
1 in Wood Co., (near Parkersburg.) of 220 A. &c. &c.

No charge will be made for furnishing a full description of any or all the above Farms, or any others I may have for sale; and I would respectfully call the attention of all those in search of good Farms, to my Agency, as I will be enabled to supply them with prime lands at from $2.50 to $55 per Acre.

Prompt attention will be given to all communications (post-paid) addressed to

H. K. GREGG,
Martinsburg, Berkeley co., Va.

Dec. 6.

P. S.—Persons who intend visiting Virginia for the purpose of purchasing Land, would probably facilitate their object, and save money, by giving me a call.

NOTICE.
Estate of Anthony Switzer, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of ANTHONY SWITZER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SADLER, *Adm'r de bonis non.*

Nov. 8. 6t

NOTICE.
Estate of Charles T. Welsh, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHARLES T. WELSH, late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LITTLE, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 13. 6t

NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas Leech, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of THOMAS LEECH, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HAMILTON EVERITT, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 22. 6t

NOTICE.
Estate of Gabriel Spangler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GABRIEL SPANGLER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞ The first named Administrator resides in Straban township, and the latter in Tyrone township.

SAMUEL DEARDORFF, } *Adm'rs.*
HENRY SPANGLER, }

Nov. 22. 6t

NOTICE.
Estate of John Kime, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JOHN KIME, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DANIEL NEWMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 27. 6t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 17th day of January next*, viz.:

The account of Wm. Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.

The account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh, and Leonard Harbough, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Israel Irvin, Guardian of David Stewart, minor child of David Stewart, of Hamiltonban township, deceased.

ROBERT COBEAN, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg.
Dec 20, 1847. te

NOTICE.

THE account of HENRY SPANGLER, Committee of GABRIEL SPANGLER, (habitual drunkard,) has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court has appointed *Monday the 17th of January next*, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, PROTH'Y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 27, 1847. td

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at *the lowest prices*, at the Book and Stationery Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 13.

Poetry.

THE FIRST.

BY FRANCIS BROWNE.

The first, the first! oh! nought like it
Our after years can bring,
For Summer hath no flowers so sweet
As those of early Spring.
The earliest storm that strips the tree
Still wildest seems, and worst;
Whate'er hath been again may be,
But never as at first.

For many a bitter blast may blow
O'er life's uncertain wave,
And many a thorny thicket grow
Between us and the grave;
But darker still the spot appears,
Where thunder clouds have burst
Upon our green unblighted years—
No grief is like the first.

Our first born joy—perchance 'twas vain,
Yet that brief lightening o'er,
The heart, indeed, may hope again,
But can rejoice no more.
Life hath no glory to bestow—
Unfallen and uncursed:
There may be many an after glow,
But nothing like the first.

The rays of hope may light us on
Through Manhood's toil and strife,
But never can they shine as shone
The morning-star of life.
Though bright as Summer's rosy wreath—
Though long and fondly nursed—
Yet still they want the fearless faith
Of those that blest us first.

It's first love deep in memory
The heart forever bears;
For that was early given and free—
Life's wheat without the tares.
It may be Death hath buried deep—
It may be Fate hath cursed—
But yet no later love can keep
The greenness of the first.

And thus, whate'er our onward way,
The light or shadows cast
Upon the dawning of our day,
Are with us to the last.
But, ah! the morning breaks no more
On us as once it burst;
The future Springs can ne'er restore
The freshness of the first.

Miscellaneous.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

A lady writer in the New York Episcopal Recorder vindicates her sex with great spirit from certain ill-natured slanders, that crusty old batchelors and disappointed husbands are in the habit of uttering. She takes occasion, also, to read quite a lecture to those husbands, of a more promising age, who are supposed to be not altogether incorrigible. For the benefit of such, we quote the following passages from her remarks:

"Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented? Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagance have picked their pockets—that their never-ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table, but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights—as sacred after marriage as before—*and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede to her quite as much attention as his gallantry did while a lover.* If it is otherwise, he most generally is at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage a young man would feel some delicacy about accepting an invitation to spend an evening in company, where his lady love had not been invited. After marriage is he always as particular?—During the days of courtship his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself. How often it happens that married men, after having been away from home the living day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening again to some place of amusement, and leave her to toil on alone, uncheered and unhappy! How often it happens that her kindest offices pass unobserved and unrewarded even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by the fault-finding husband? How often it happens, even when the evenings are spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading, or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoyments even of the fireside!

We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not met with some outward shock, by the indifference or thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our candid opinion that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery, the man is the aggressor."

Settling Accounts.—A gentleman introduced an Infidel friend to a minister, and remarked that he never attended public worship!

"Ah," said the minister, "I am almost tempted to hope you are bearing false witness against your neighbor."

"By no means," said the Infidel, "for I always spend Sunday in settling accounts."

"You will find, sir," was the minister's immediate reply, "that the day of Judgment will be spent in the same manner."

Without female society, it has been justly said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort.

Great Discovery.—An intelligent friend from the South informs us that there is in Arkansas a doctor who practices upon an entirely new system—called the *te-totum system.* He employs an instrument with eight sides, called the te-totum, only larger in size and differently lettered. On each side of the octagon is a letter designated to represent a certain thing—as for example, V for vomit; P for purge; C for Calomel, &c. Whenever called to see a patient, this worthy sets the machine a twirling, and without examining into the symptoms, ascertains with precision the required remedy. If V is turned up, a vomit is indispensable; if C, then calomel, &c. The success we are told is astonishing, and the popularity of the author unbounded. The only improvement which experience has suggested towards perfecting this new instrument, is the use of Chinese or Arabian hieroglyphics for the plain English Alphabet.—*Medical News.*

Windfall.—The origin of this term is said to be the following. Some of the English nobility were forbidden felling any of the trees in their forests—the timber being reserved for the use of the Royal Navy. Such trees as fell without cutting were the property of the occupant. A tornado was, therefore, a perfect Godsend, in every sense of the word, to those who had occupancy of these extensive forests, and a windfall was sometimes of great value. Some years since it is said a tornado threw down timber enough on the Duke of Marlborough's estate to sell for forty thousand dollars.

A Nice Law Point.—In a suit brought in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, by a dentist, to recover a balance due for professional services, it was contended by the defendant's counsel, that he was not legally bound to pay for the work done to his wife's teeth, as he had never authorized her to have it done, nor was he in favor of it, such work not being included among the necessaries of life, which he was obliged to pay for, if his wife contracted a bill without his assent, which did not exceed his means.—The court left it for the jury to say whether the dental operations were necessary, which they did affirmatively, by rendering a verdict for the plaintiff.

Telegraph to the Pacific.—The magnetic telegraph being now in operation to St. Louis, the newspapers of that place are talking of extending it to the Pacific. The cost for 2,000 miles, at $150 per mile, is $300,000. Whitney's project for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by a line across the Continent is literally to be accomplished by the telegraph.—This is literally realizing what was once the fanciful idea of the poet Chapman, of "putting a girdle round the world."

Exemplary Damages for Mal-practice.—At the Supreme Court held in Portland, Me. Carzilia Howard has recovered $2,500 as damages against Dr. John Grover, for mal-practice in an amputation case. The amputation was first performed in February, 1843; subsequently the defendant performed another operation upon the same limb, and in January of the next year, the patient was obliged to submit to the third, an amputation and dislocation at the hip joint. He did not recover for a year after the last operation.

Knowledge of America in Brazil.—A Brazilian merchant at Para recently asked an American whether the United States was as large a *town* as Para!—Para contains 12 or 14,000 inhabitants, seven-eighths of whom are colored.

Galignani states that at Cherbourg, a few days ago, the town crier proclaimed the following: "Notice to young girls. Four young carpenters who have arrived from Havre, and are employed at the military post, being tired of living a single life, wish to get married. To see them apply to M. Soin."

Mesmerization.—Quite a sensation existed in Pittsfield, Mass, on Thursday week, in consequence of a colored girl having been successfully mesmerized by a man of the same stamp. It is stated that it was done merely to try the experiment, and that he had no thought of being successful. After the operation was performed—she being then in a mesmeric state—he tried to awaken her, but did not succeed. His attempts were in vain, and she has been under the influence of it ever since. Her life was despaired of.

"If Christians must contend," says an eloquent writer, "let it be like the olive and the vine—which shall bear the most and best fruit; not like the aspen and elm, which shall make the most noise in the world."

Never be afraid to do right because somebody will laugh at you. Never do wrong because somebody will applaud you. Never be ashamed of an old hat, if it is well brushed, and the best you have.

Sam, why am de hogs de most intelligent folks in de world? Because dey *nose* ebery ting.

Revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas.—The following extract from a letter written by a Lieutenant in the Voltigeur Regiment, dated at the City of Mexico on the 20th of October last, may give our readers some idea of the mode of "revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas," as well as the *profits* connected with the holding of a subordinate commission in the army of conquest and invasion:—

"We get along smooth enough here just now, except our guard duty, which is very harassing and depressing. Every third night I am on duty, and occasionally every other one, so that one's time and thoughts are all occupied. I am in hopes that we shall be relieved of some of it soon, for very few constitutions can stand such work as that. Mine, throughout the war, has stood it admirably, and I think you need not entertain any fears as to my bodily health in this nasty nation. When not on duty we have plenty to amuse us. On Sunday, for instance, I did all that follows, and I must request you not to think me a bad boy, for Sunday is the gala day here, and business of all kinds flourishes most on that day. First, then, after breakfast, I went to the Cathedral and heard mass—then to the palace, and heard the Rev. Mr. M'Carty preach a protestant sermon—walked about the City for an hour or so, and then went to Tacubaya and saw a game of cricket—then came back in time for a horse-race, which I saw. After which I went to a bull-fight—then to the theatre, and wound up by going to a ball! If you can beat that up North for a Sunday—why you can, that's all.—Revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas consists in just doing all that.

It is impossible to do all that every Sunday, and I just did it for the fun of the thing, and to have it said that I spent one whole Sunday in Mexico, as the Mexicans would do it, barring the Protestant sermon. We cannot afford to do so always. Every thing here is enormously high, for we have been fighting them so long that every thing is up to the *highest* standard. I pay quite thirty dollars per month for board, and what with all sorts of clothing to buy at terrible rates, washing, &c., my sixty-four dollars wont reach. In the U. States we could live on sixty-four with perfect ease, but to live as an officer of the U. S. Army must live—on a campaign of invasion too—I tell you sincerely it will not pay. Your clothes are always wearing out or getting lost, or thrown away where transportation is scarce, or a wagon breaks down. And then the world is full of thieves, and the army is not exempt. Very many of us have lost our all at times, for which Uncle Sam makes no allowance; and we suffer, therefore."

FREAKS OF A MEXICAN BULL.

In an interesting letter to the Philadelphia North American, dated Puebla, 5th August, we find the following humorous account of an *impromptu* "bull fight:"

About a week since Generals Scott, Twiggs and Shields, with an escort of dragoons, and the 2d and 7th infantry, made an excursion to the site of the ancient Aztec city, and I joined it. About two miles from Puebla a laughable incident occurred, though it well nigh ended in a tragedy. The infantry were ascending an easy slope, when two Mexicans came along with a powerful bull, which one of them held by a lasso over the horns, while the other urged him along with a goad. The animal became restive as the soldiers passed, and finally breaking away from those who held him, charged the left flank, carrying a soldier through the ranks on his horns, and landing him in the mud on the opposite side of the road. The two men finally got hold of the lasso again, when four of us civilians came along on horses. Then he began to plunge and paw the ground, and one of the Mexicans who got in front of the beast to beat him still, was tossed clear over the bull's back.

The infuriated creature then pitched into the other, and throwing him in about two feet of mud and water, gored and ducked him for several seconds. All the horsemen rode up and succeeded in driving the animal from his prey, when he turned and put after us more furious than ever. As we had no arms, and did not choose to have our horses ruined, there was some pretty "tall walking" for a short distance. The animal ran down the column till near the head of the 7th regiment, and then charged again, making a pretty wide breach in the ranks. After satisfying himself that the 7th was "no where" when he was about, he made a rush on the 2d. The boys had time to fix their bayonets, however, and met our friend so coolly, that after receiving five or six bayonet wounds, he hauled off and gave up the battle. In a few moments I saw him lassoed by a horseman, and pulled along towards the city, bleeding profusely and looking quite crest-fallen. He had evidently been deceived in his first charge, and seeing no bayonets, probably did not reckon on finding any on his second splurge. But he can (if the butchers have not killed him, which I strongly suspect) console himself with the fact that he made more consternation among two regiments of U. S. Infantry than a thousand two legged Mexicans could have done.

The steamer Mount Vernon arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 25th ult. from the Brazos, bringing a file of the Matamoras Flag to the 11th of December, considerably later than had before been received.

The Flag contains a copy of the orders issued by Generals Butler and Wool, forbidding the payment of black mail by American Traders or others to Mexicans, as a kind of insurance for the safe conduct of their goods through the region of country infested by the guerillas.—This has been done to some extent by traders, who, on receiving a passport from Canales, or some other of the robber chiefs, have been permitted to pass on with their goods unmolested, between Monterey and the Rio Grande.

The orders declare that if passports should be thus purchased by Americans, it will be deemed a treasonable offence; if by Mexicans or foreigners, it will be considered an act hostile to the United States, and they will be liable to imprisonment, as well as to have their property confiscated.

The States of Mexico.—The National Intelligencer, in the course of an article showing the population of several of the States of Mexico, says:—"That of Mexico, (area 20,382 square miles) has a population of a million, and several considerable towns besides the capital to be garrisoned; Puebla, (the State area 18,441 square miles) has nearly an equal population and a chief town of 75,000 souls; Guanajuato (area 5,225 square miles) has a town of 63,000 souls, and a general population of 600,000; Michocan (area 24,166 square miles) has a collective population of 385,000, its capital, Valladolid, 16,500; Jalisco has an area of 72,389 square miles, a population of 600,000, and a capital, Guadalajara, of 26,000; Zacatecas has an area of 17,580 square miles, and a population of 230,298; Oajaca, an area of 42,697 square miles and a population of 600,000, with a capital of 32,000."

Glory.—The following illustration of the lines in "Hamlet,"—

"Imperial Cæsar dead, and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

occurs in a Yorkshire paper: Millions of bushels of human bones have been transported from the continent to Hull for agricultural purposes. These, which were collected on the plains of Leipsic, Austerlitz and Waterloo, were the bones of the bold, the brave, and the chivalrous, who fell fighting their country's battles. With them were mixed the bones of the horses, and both were ground to dust, sent to Doncaster, and sold for manure.

Foothold in the Mediterranean by the Americans.—La Presse publishes a letter from Syra, stating (as a report,) that the United States had at length obtained a footing in the Mediterranean by the purchase of that island (Syra) from the Greek Government for a sum equal to the English portion of the debt of Greece, and which would be immediately discharged.

At the present day the uneducated Hindoo girl, by the use of her hands simply, could surpass in delicacy and fineness of texture, productions of the most perfect machinery, in the manufacture of cotton and muslin cloths. In England cotton had been spun so fine that it would require a thread of 490 miles in length to weigh a pound—but the Hindoo girl has, by her hands, constructed a thread which would require to be extended 1000 miles to weigh a pound; and the Deccale muslins of her manufacture, when spread on the ground and covered with dew, are no longer visible.

Pilgrim-land Workies.—Last year the girls—farmers' daughters—of three counties in Massachusetts, turned out straw hats and bonnets valued at $1,649,596. The result is, they have *rosy cheeks* and money in their purse. That's better than spinning street yarn.

Swiss Sharp Shooters.—The war in Switzerland will be a bloody one, and the officers will fare the worst. As sharp shooters, the Swiss are unrivalled in the world, and few of them will miss their aim at five hundred yards. From his childhood, the Swiss is accustomed to handle the heavy rifle of the country. At the skirmish on the St. Gothard, the first two men picked off were the officers in command. The Chamois hunter fires at the Chamois as soon as he can distinguish the animal's horns, and rarely misses his aim. A Swiss, from habit, never fires without taking deliberate aim.—*London Chronicle.*

A Famine.—Apprehensions of a famine are entertained at Newfoundland.—This Island is but five days sail from Boston. It has a population of some eighty thousand, of whom the greater number are fishermen. The only staple crop of the Island, the potato, has been destroyed by the rot; and the prospects of destitution and wretchedness, during the winter, are such as to awaken the sympathies of the charitable. It is reported in Boston, that there are about one hundred families, on that island in the utmost state of destitution.—*Boston Transcript.*

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th, 1848.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of the meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 15th December, approving the measures pursued by the Administration in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, and remarked, in presenting them, that he agreed in opinion with those composing the meeting, and should feel it his duty, as a Senator, to act according to their wishes.

The Senate then took up the special order of the day, being the following resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun, on the 15th December last:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. Calhoun supported his resolutions in a speech of an hour and a half, which was listened to by a large audience, (including many ladies,) who thronged the Senate chamber and the avenues leading to it, as well as the galleries.

Mr. Calhoun said that in offering his resolutions for consideration, he had been governed by the reasons which induced him to oppose the war when it was presented to Congress for recognition.

In opposing the war at that time, he opposed it not only because he considered it unnecessary and as one that might easily have been avoided—not only because he considered the agitations upon which it was founded to have been unnecessarily exaggerated—but from high considerations of reason and policy; from a belief that it would lead to serious and great evils to our own country. But after the war had received the sanction of the government, acquiescing in what he could not prevent, and which it was impossible to prevent, he suggested a defensive line as the best means which could be adopted of averting those evils, and it was for that purpose that he now offered his resolutions. He was governed by no personal or party considerations—neither by a desire to sustain the Executive, nor to strengthen opposition—but simply to discharge his duty. He would express himself upon all points with boldness and independence.

Mr. Calhoun then went on to argue that the defensive line was the best policy that could have been pursued at that time—that when he suggested it we held in possession of our army ample territory for indemnity—that we were better situated then than we are now, or ever will be in the progress of the war, in relation to indemnity—and that the force that has been employed, and the treasure expended, in pushing our conquests, would have sufficed to maintain this line, while the lives of our gallant troops that have been sacrificed in these conquests would have been spared.

Mr. Calhoun contended that the line policy was the best policy now to receive the objects professed to be desired by the Administration, and that, if those professions were sincere, they could be accomplished by adopting it. He went on to argue that the line of policy pointed out by the Administration must inevitably lead to the total subjugation and annihilation of Mexico, and that the most disastrous consequences must result to our own country when that event takes place.

When Mr. Calhoun had concluded, the resolutions were laid upon the table, with the understanding that they shall be called up again, and the discussion of them renewed, after the ten regiment bill (which comes up to-morrow) shall have been disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution, previously offered by Mr. Goggin, calling on the President for information in relation to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, and for copies of all instructions of the Government of the United States, or any officer thereof, to any agent or officer in relation to the matter, was taken up for action.

Mr. M'Lane, of Md. offered a proviso, that the call had been hitherto made on the President, and his answer communicated to Congress. He stated that a similar call had been made on the President, to head him, as it was alleged, and that he had answered it, giving the reasons why our army was ordered to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Evans, of Md. contended that the two calls were widely dissimilar.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., replied to Mr. M'Lane in strong but courteous terms of rebuke for not being possessed of the facts in a matter so important, before attempting to enlighten the House upon the subject. He denied that the President had ever communicated to Congress such information as this resolution called for.

One or two other motions were made, when Mr. Goggin demanded the previous question on his resolution. On this demand the yeas and nays were called and taken, and the demand for the previous question was seconded—yeas 108, nays 65.

Several conflicting motions were now made, some to adjourn and some for other purposes.

Among others, Mr. M'Lane moved to amend his amendment.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said that after the previous question had been called and seconded, no member had the right to modify an amendment which he previously offered.

The Chair decided that he had such right.

Mr. Toombs appealed from this decision, and the question on the appeal was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to sustain it—yeas 52, nays 115.

Mr. Goggin's resolution was now put upon its passage. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and the vote stood as follows: yeas 145, nays 15.

So the resolution was adopted.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1847.

You will have noticed by the news received by the last arrivals from Mexico, that a serious difficulty has arisen between General Scott and two or three of his principal officers, which has resulted in the arrest of Generals Worth, and Pillow, and Col. Duncan. The exact state of the difficulties has not yet transpired, or at least has not yet been made public; but this may be taken as a fact—that there is a deeply contrived political scheme at the bottom—which will be made apparent in a short time. Gen. Worth, when the war broke out, was considered a Whig, though in previous years, while a citizen of Albany, or one of the neighboring towns, he had at times voted the Locofoco ticket, and was a warm personal friend of Mr. Van Buren, for whom he voted in 1840.

Private intelligence from Mexico states that Gen. Worth has at once become a flaming Democrat, and that a scheme is on foot, and has been for some time, the chief concocters of which reside in the States, to bring out Gen. Worth as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, for the express purpose of *running him against Gen. Taylor*. Now, whatever may be the result of the present troubles in our army in Mexico, it will be found hereafter, that a political Presidential purpose was at the bottom, or is in some way connected with it.

This information has been imparted to me by gentlemen who are in the possession of the most full and authentic information respecting affairs in Mexico. I am not at liberty to state who my authorities are. Future developments will show that what I now say is well founded.

The Matamoras Flag says that a large number of Mexicans were emigrating to the Texas side of the Rio Grande, for protection from the guerillas and robbers that infest their side of the boundary.—The Rio Grande is now conceded to be the boundary, and the laws of Texas are enforced on this side.

Nearly six hundred persons attended a complimentary Dinner given to Commodore Stockton at Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last. The newspapers report it as having been a very handsome and agreeable entertainment. Speeches were made by Mayor Swift, Com. Stockton, the Hon. Isaac E. Morse of Louisiana, the Hon. Mr. Levin of Philadelphia, and Mr. Potts of Trenton. Hon. John Van Dyke was among the guests.

The Commodore responded to a toast complimenting his services. He goes for increasing the army, in order to civilize Mexico, and extend to that people the benefits of civil and religious liberty. For this purpose he is reported to have said that "*fifty thousand* more men must be sent to Mexico," and "the war to be prolonged for fifty years," if need be, though it should cost money enough "to demand from us *each year the half of all that we possess!*" And these sentiments are said to have been loudly and repeatedly applauded.

Saving and Destroying.—The barque Catalpa, which sailed from Boston to the Mediterranean the other day, with a number of missionaries on board, was also freighted with a cargo, consisting in part of 40,000 gallons of *rum*—the bane and antidote go forth together; but we fear the destroyer will have the greatest success. It was this spirit-demon thrust upon the Sandwich Islands, by the coercion of the French Government, according to Lieut. Wilkes, whose demoralizing influence is now so keenly experienced there.

The ship-fever is raging in the hospitals at Quarantine on Staten Island, N. Y. to a fearful extent.—Nearly a thousand immigrants and seamen are inmates of the institutions, and large portions of them are down with the fever. It is very fatal; so much so that a number of the physicians and nurses have died of the disease. Some are now dangerously ill.

Lotteries.—Maryland, within the last three years, has netted $68,000 of revenue by licensing and taxing this demoralizing species of gambling, of which even European governments have refused to partake of the infamy since 1810 or '12. Lotteries induce the weak and avaricious, those who are in haste to be rich, to invest their means in a game of hazard, where the odds are more than two to one against them, and to depend on the lottery wheel for a living rather than on useful industry.

Reasonable Request.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Alabama that Charles Frederick Kollessinsti Von Poniatowski La Poggeat De La Perassee De La Pouquellaree Nommene Pavillion, may be permitted to change his name to Francis Duncan.

The number of steerage passengers who arrived at the port of New York in the month of December was 6,110.

There arrived at New York during the year just closed 166,110 passengers from Europe.

From the National Intelligencer, January 4.

A GREAT TRUTH NOBLY VINDICATED.

The House of Representatives yesterday signalized itself by a homage to Truth, the more brilliant and striking because unexpected at so early a day in the session, though not doubted in the end by those who believe, as we do, that the ultimate triumph of Truth over Error is certain.

Yesterday being Resolution day, Mr. Houston, the Whig member from Delaware, having previously given notice of his intention to do so, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army under his command, for the achievement of the battle of Buena Vista.

This Resolution Mr. Henley, one of the Democratic Representatives from Indiana, moved to *amend* by adding to the words describing the army these words: "engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation."

This *amendment* Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to *further* amend, by adding these words: "*in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*"

On agreeing to this last amendment, the yeas and nays were ordered; and the vote being taken, it stood as follows: Yeas 85, nays 81.

So that the House of Representatives has, by a solemn vote, declared that *the War with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The President's Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, strongly recommend a TAX of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the poor man's *Tea and Coffee!* It will therefore not *amaze* any one that the Locofoco presses throughout Pennsylvania are "going it strong" for a tax on tea and coffee. However much our neighbor of the Globe "deprecates the idea of imposing a duty on these articles of consumption by all classes of the people," yet he would rather do that than run counter again to the views of the President and his Free Trade Secretary of the Treasury. The Globe "would indefinitely much rather contribute its mite in this way, than adopt the course pursued by the Federal leaders by giving 'aid and comfort' to a treacherous and barbarous enemy." What patriotism!

A duty on Tea and Coffee is necessary, we are told, as a war measure.—And has it come to this at last? We, in the free North, are opposed to a Tax on Tea and Coffee, because it falls hardest on the poor. Tea and Coffee have become indispensable necessaries with the poor in the free States, where we are a tea and coffee drinking community.—The *nabob*—the wealthy planter—drinks his fine tea and coffee, his wine and brandy, but those who labor, the negroes under their "peculiar institution," consume none of these articles. It is therefore easily seen that such a tax is unequal, unjust and iniquitous—the poor man must have the articles—he must pay as much tax on them as the rich man, rolling in ease and luxuriance.

It is the poor man that shoulders the musket and steps into the ranks, and fights the battles of his country. You find but very few of the rich in this uncomfortable and perilous business. Is this not so? It is so—but it seems to be not enough. The poor man at home must pay for the fighting by a Tax on every pound of Tea and Coffee which he and his family consumes! Such is the plain operation of this war measure—this tax on tea and coffee, for which the Locofoco leaders and editors are trying to procure favor.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Locofoco Doctrine.—The following significant paragraph appeared in the Washington Union. It is extracted from the New York correspondence of the Government organ, and is evidently only a foreshadowing of the evils which the policy of the Administration is destined to fasten upon the country—A STANDING ARMY AND DIRECT TAXATION:

"Both the Democratic papers of this city—the Globe and Evening Post—have espoused with the utmost warmth the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a tax on tea and coffee. *There can be no doubt that DIRECT TAXATION is essentially Democratic* and has only to be brought fairly before *the people* to find favor with the majority."

The Cholera.—We are permitted, says the Springfield Mass. Republican, to quote the following extract of a letter from Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, missionary at Trebizond, as to the spread of that scourge at the East, the Cholera. It is dated October 4, 1847.

"The Cholera has been raging in our city for three weeks, cutting down 1100 people—In the space of three days when the disease was at its height, 700 persons died. The crisis has now passed."

Mr. Wm. Roloson, of Baltimore, who was supposed to be on board the steamboat A. N. Johnson, at the time of her explosion, has arrived at home. He was not a passenger in the fated boat, having left Cincinnati one day previous to the accident.

Ladies in Court.—At Dedham, Mass. the ladies attend the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas. Recently there were counted twenty three women in the galleries, who, while their ears and eyes were open to the proceedings of the Court, employed their fingers nimbly with their knitting and sewing.—

"*First Shad.*"—We learn from the Savannah Georgian of the 25th, that three shad were served up on that day at the City Hotel—price two dollars!

COMMUNICATED

Temperance Mass Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice, delegations from several Temperance Associations in Adams county, assembled in the Hunterstown Church on Saturday the 1st of January, 1848, and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—JOHN E. FERRY.

Vice Presidents—Aaron Watson, John Dickson, jr., Jacob King, John M'Ilheny, John Brinkerhoff, Geo. Hagerman, Jacob Cassat, Anthony K. Myers and Jacob Welty.

Secretaries—John G. Brinkerhoff, John Monfort, Robert K. M'Ilheny, and Hugh F. King.

The Convention having been opened with Prayer by Mr. Aaron Watson, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. John Neely, and after an interesting discussion in which Messrs. Robert M. Bacey, Aaron Watson, Jacob Welty, John Hagerman, and A. K. Myers participated, adopted.

Whereas Intemperance has ever been the avowed and perpetual enemy of all national prosperity and honor; Therefore

RESOLVED, That our Legislature be petitioned to abolish the law which authorizes and protects the sale of intoxicating liquors.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the third Wednesday of January being the 19th inst. Whereupon Prof. M. Jacobs, D. M'Conaughy, Esq., Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, Prof. H. L. Baugher, Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., and A. R. Stevenson, were appointed, with power to fill vacancies in the delegation.

On motion of A. K. Myers, Messrs. D. M'Conaughy, Wm. W. Paxton, and A. R. Stevenson, were appointed a committee to furnish the necessary information respecting the Temperance cause in this county, the number of crimes committed through intemperance, &c. to the delegates to the State Convention.

Messrs. A. K. Myers, Aaron Watson, Jacob Welty, D. A. Buehler, E. W. Stahle, John Neely, John F. Ferry, John Dickson, Prof. M. L. Stoever, Wm. W. Paxton, Geo. Hagerman, and David M. Myers, were appointed a Committee to procure Speakers and make other necessary arrangements for the Mass Convention in August.

On motion, it was RESOLVED, That the proceedings, signed by the Officers, be published in the County papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet in the same house, on the second Saturday of August, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

☞ A public dinner was given at Washington City on Friday evening week to the gallant Generals Quitman and Shields, who have just returned from Mexico; at which nearly all the distinguished gentlemen now at Washington were present. Numerous addresses, of the most eloquent character, were delivered during the evening; and there appears to have been the greatest enthusiasm. Among the various speeches made, was one by Gen. Shields, highly complimentary to Gen. Scott, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, many of whom have a very high opinion of the Commander-in-chief.

General SHIELDS rose and said: Mr. President, with your permission and the consent of the company, I wish, as a subordinate officer of the American army, to give the health of that distinguished commander under whom my honorable and gallant friend and myself have had the honor to serve. I feel it due from me to Gen. Scott, [applause,] first as one of his officers, having returned from the headquarters of the army which he has so nobly and successfully commanded. I think it still further due, returning as I do with a conviction, that that army was commanded in such a manner by Gen. Scott as to call forth the applause, and estimation, and high regard, not only of his countrymen, but of the whole world. It would be a useless and a foolish undertaking on my part to attempt adequately to describe before this intelligent assembly the skill and high military knowledge displayed by Gen. Scott in the conduct of that Army from its landing at Vera Cruz until it entered the garita at Mexico. If I should attempt the task I should fail. I could not portray with justness the conduct of that distinguished commander in the hazardous enterprise in which he has been engaged. But I will say this, that in the history of the world—in the annals of all military affairs and enterprises that I have ever read, I find no enterprise comparable with the capture of Vera Cruz. One of the strongest positions in the world—so strong, indeed, that it was deemed almost impregnable by the military minds of the world, and yet on a coast the most difficult of access in the world, it fell before an army of 12,000 men with the loss of only two score.—[Applause.] And the same skill which enabled him to accomplish this undertaking marked every movement of his progress until he entered the gates of Mexico.

In the remarks of Major Gen. Jesup, respecting the bravery and gallantry and intelligence of the officers of our army, I heartily concur. Neither England, France, nor any other country in the world, has such a body of intelligent young officers in the field as those who accompanied Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico; and, if ever I entertained a thought against West Point, I now make the *amende honorable*, and recall any thing to the prejudice of that institution that I may have thought or uttered.—[Great applause.] So it is with regard to Gen. Scott. If I ever harbored aught against him, politically or otherwise—for a "hasty plate of soup" [laughter] or a slow plate of soup—I recall it all, and make the *amende* to him also, and say that I should be very unwilling to see any other man take an army of ten thousand men into the valley of Mexico and attempt to land them in safety. Such an undertaking requires not only the unquestionable bravery of the soldier and gallantry of the officer, but a great superintending military mind, that had conquered and made himself master of his profession, and thus fitted himself to accomplish such an almost miraculous enterprise.

With your permission, Mr. President, and that of this company, I give you the health of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT. [Great applause.]

☞ A bill authorizing the Banks of Virginia to issue notes under $5 passed the House of Delegates on Monday last.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

GENTLEMEN.—No ordinary reasons for thankfulness to the Great God, crowd themselves up on the Representatives of the people at this annual meeting. Abundance during the past year has been the reward of honest industry in every pursuit of the citizens. Animated with health, and encouraged by success, they have steadily progressed in the accomplishment of their destiny and while enterprise has been highly favored in the development of our great resources, the elevating purposes and life of social organization, religion, morality, education, refinement and civilization have been cherished and advanced.

Although peace and tranquility have reigned within the borders of this State, we are identified with, and deeply interested in the war with Mexico, in which the nation is engaged—a war which the prudence, forbearance, and desire of the people to retain friendly relations, could not avert, and which was eventually forced upon us, by the duty that rests upon every well regulated Government, to protect the rights of its citizens, and maintain the honor of the nation.

Our religion, our interests, and our institutions, are essentially peaceful. The people hold in their hands the sovereignty of the nation and exact from their rulers obedience to their will. By their controlling influence, they sanction and preserve the cardinal policy of maintaining amicable relations with all other nations. By them the rights of American citizens, in all parts of the world, and the honor of the nation are held sacred. Violations of these national rights and national honor, appeal to the justice and invoke the power of the whole people for their vindication. The war of 1812, with England, and the existing war with Mexico, are illustrations of this distinguishing feature in the character of the American people. Patient of injury while wrongs are sufferable, and reasonable hopes of a return to amicable relations, upon equitable principles, can be entertained, yet no nation may, with impunity, violate the obligations of treaties, or break faith with the United States.

In defence of these just rights, the power of this people is resistless. Every citizen holds himself responsible, and the army springs into existence, not by conscriptions, or contracts for enlistments, but by the voluntary impulse of independent freemen, animated by patriotism, and urged onward to deeds of heroic valor, by the approbation of the whole nation. This invincible spirit, guided by the science and skill of the officers, has led our armies in Mexico, from one victory to another, and from one great triumph to a greater, and will lead them still onward, until a permanent and honorable peace is secured. While the honest pride of every American is gratified, by the great achievements of our soldiers, his confidence in our free institutions, and in the means to defend and preserve them, is strengthened.

In the support and prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, Pennsylvania has given token of her ancient and uniform fidelity to liberty and the honor of the nation. Her volunteers have been among the first to tender their services, and in every encounter with the enemy, have magnified the military fame of the Commonwealth, by deeds of romantic chivalry and noble daring. In these great achievements, many of our heroes have fallen in a foreign land. The moans of the winds of Heaven, in passing through the long grass on their graves, are re-echoed by the sighs of their friends in the father-land, and the sad requiem is a just tribute to their sufferings and valor.

The finances and credit of the State—the amount and condition of the public debt, and the means of reducing it, are among the objects which claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

The amount of the public debt, on the 1st December, 1846, was			$40,789,577 00
On the 1st December, 1847, it was, according to the Report of the Auditor General, as follows, viz:			
	Funded Debt.		
6 per c t. stocks,	$1,752,335 06		
5 " "	37,267,990 37		
4½ " "	200 000 00		
Relief issues in circulation,	931,664 00		
Interest certific. outstanding,	353,956 13		
Interest certific. unclaimed,	4,418 38		
Interest on outstanding and unclaimed certificates, at 1½ per cent, to 1st of August, 1845, time of funding,	22 453 80		
Domestic Creditors,	96,095 47		
		40,628,949 51	
Being			$160,627 49

less than it was on the 1st December 1846.

This payment, or reduction of the debt within the last financial year was effected by the cancellation, at the Treasury, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the relief issues and by the receipt of State stocks in payment of old debts, which is allowed in certain cases by law.

There would have been $200,000 of the relief issues cancelled within the year, in accordance with the requirements of the law, but the payment of the interest which fell due on the 1st of February last left the Treasury so much exhausted, that the amount which should have been cancelled on the 31st March was not then on hand. It will be recollected that it became necessary to anticipate a portion of the means of the year, by a loan of $200,000 to meet the interest which fell due on the 1st February.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st December 1846, was,	$384,678 [illegible]
The receipts into the Treasury during the financial year ending the 30th Nov., 1847, from all sources including the loan of $200,000 above referred to, were,	[illegible]
Making an aggregate of	[illegible]
The payments made out of the Treasury during the same period including the re-payment of the loan of $[illegible] were,	3,[illegible]
Leaving the balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1847,	[illegible]

being $[illegible] more than it was on the 1st December, 1846.

The estimated amount of available outstanding taxes on the 1st Dec. 1847 was,	[illegible]
and the estimated amount of the same on 1st Dec., 184[illegible], was	[illegible]
which exhibits an increase in this item of	[illegible]
To which add the increase of the balance in the Treasury of	296,912 15
and we have the sum of	[illegible] 51

as the aggregate increase of the balance in the Treasury and of outstanding taxes on the 1st Dec. 1847 over the amounts on the 1st Dec. 1846.

This calculation shows, that the revenues assessed and accruing, within the financial year, ending on the 30th Nov. last, were not only adequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury, within the year, but exceeded them by the sum of $303,404 51, as above stated and if to this sum be added the amount of the debt paid within the year, to wit, $160,627 49, we have the sum of $463,032 00 as the excess of the revenues accruing within the year, over the payment of the interest on the public debt, the expenses of the government, and the other ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

This presents a very encouraging view of the improving condition of the finances of the State. It is the first time, since the commencement of the internal improvement system, that the permanent revenues accruing within the year, unaided from any other source, have exceeded or been equal to the demands upon the Treasury. It is true the interest upon the funded debt and other claims upon the Treasury, during the two preceding years, including the payment of a portion of the public debt, by the cancellation of relief notes, were punctually paid, but in doing this, the balance which had accumulated in the Treasury, on the 1st Dec., 1844, by the previous suspension of the payment of the interest on the public debt, for two and one half years, as well as the amount of taxes then outstanding, were diminished each year, until the last, as was particularly explained in my annual messages, in 1845 and 1846, to which you are respectfully referred.

An estimate of the receipts and expenditures, of the current year, made with much care, and upon consultation with the other officers of the government, is hereto appended, by which it appears, that the estimated amount of receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, for the financial year, ending on the 30th November, 1848, is $3,921,000 00

And that the estimated amount of expenditures, for the same period, including the cancellation of $200,000 relief notes, is	3,576,390 00
Which exhibits an estimated excess of receipts, over expenditures, of	$345,510 00
To which add the estimate for the cancellation of relief notes, which are a part of the public debt,	200,000 00
And we have the sum of	545,510 00

as the estimated excess of receipts, of the current financial year, ending on the 30th November next, over the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current demands upon the Treasury.

These estimates, when taken in the aggregate, I consider entirely safe and reliable. During the last few years, the actual results have been more favorable to the Treasury, than were anticipated by the estimates. Notwithstanding the extraordinary floods, which occurred during the past year, the consequent damage to the public works, and the interruption of the trade upon them, for about two months, the tolls taken by the collectors, within the year, according to the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,581,575 87, being $286,081 11, more than was taken in the preceding year and exceeded the estimate made for the last year, near $100,000. Had no unusual interruption of business occurred, the amount taken would certainly have reached $1,800,000.

The estimate of canal and railroad tolls, for the current year, is $1,700,000, which, there is good reason to believe, is rather below than above the amount which will be received. The expenses of repairing the damages to the public works, by the floods of the past year, will principally fall upon the current year. They are, however, included in the estimate of the expenses of the year, and will not affect the results presented in the preceding calculations.

The amount of relief issues in circulation, on the 1st of December last, was $931,664, of which 50,000 were cancelled at the Treasury, on the 31st of Dec., leaving $881,664, still outstanding. The means of the Treasury, it is believed, will be adequate to the cancellation of the whole amount now in circulation, within the present and succeeding year. Many of them are so defaced, as to be almost illegible, and are unfit for circulation; besides they vitiate the currency, and furnish an excuse for the use of small notes from other States, in violation of law, and lessen the circulation of gold and silver among the people. Justice to the public creditors, who are compelled to receive them in payment of their interest, when they are below par as well as to the people at large, imperatively demands that they should be taken out of circulation as soon as practicable. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law, allowing such of the Banks as have issued these notes, to fund them at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and that all the surplus means in the Treasury, beyond the payment of the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the government, be applied, first, to the redemption or cancellation of those that may remain in circulation as they come into the Treasury, and then to the payment of the amount funded by the Banks.

The resources of the Treasury will be sufficient to cancel all that may be received in payment of dues to the Commonwealth, and to pay the banks the amount funded within two years. By this process, should the banks agree to fund any considerable portion of them, they may all be taken out of circulation within the present year. It may be urged, that as these notes do not now bear interest, they ought not to be converted into a debt on which interest will be payable. This, however, is but a superficial view of the subject. There is no longer any excuse for a continued violation of the public faith, by the payment of the public creditors, in a depreciated currency, and the small amount of interest which will have to be paid, if the banks agree to fund a portion of these notes, will be more than compensated by relieving the character of the State from the continuation of this act of injustice, and the people from the losses incident to a depreciated circulation. This currency had its origin in an evasion of the Constitution, and ought to be blotted out of remembrance.

It may now be safely assumed, that we have reached a period in our financial history, when the permanent revenues of the Commonwealth exceed, annually, the interest on the public debt, and the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, by at least half a million of dollars. And this excess, it is confidently believed, may, by a judicious revision and amendment of the revenue laws—a prudent and economical course on the part of the legislative and Executive departments of the Government, and the faithful management of the public works, be augmented in a few years to one million of

CARRIER'S ADDRESS TO THE PATRONS OF THE "SENTINEL," JAN. 1ST.

ONCE again, kind Patrons, the Carrier's here,
With his armfull, to wish you a "happy New Year."
He's been worrying, thinking, and scratching his pre,
Writing down, striking out, up early and late,
Correcting and changing, to make it all rhyme,
Distributing, setting, in all his spare time;
In short, he has scarcely a moment been seated,
So determined was he to have it completed:
And now he has brought you th' expected Address,
All full of intelligence, just fresh from the press,
It has cost him a considerable addling of brains,
No little trouble and a great deal of pains:
A careful perusal he asks and expects,
And prays you to pardon all jingling defects.

The old year has gone, with its pleasures and pains,
Its joys and its crosses, its losses and gains,
And the world is the same as a twelve-month ago,
At one time all sunshine, at another all woe.
Poor humanity plods in the same endless round
Of care and commotion, whilst ever the sound
Of Time's rushing chariot rings loud and clear,
As it sweeps o'er the grave of the past buried Year.

Our widely-spread Union, resistlessly fast,
Still speeds on its way to power and fame,
Joy, comfort and affluence are scattered broad-cast,
And the universe echoes the might of her name.
Exuberant harvests have covered the land,
And the Goddess of plenty has opened her hand,
And strewn rich abundance around, like the rain,
From the lakes to the delta, from river to main.

When, in far distant climes, gaunt famine held sway,
And hunger and misery fearfully raged,
Our vessels, to aid them, launched forth on their way,
And the woes of starvation our pity assuaged.
Our countrymen gave of their weal and increase,
Gave freely and gladly, for Ireland's release.
The ships—to the Isles of Great Britain once bent,
With death in their path and war's dire intent—
Strained heavily over, full burdened with good,
Bore health and salvation, for sorrow and blood;
The flag of Columbia, in their harbors unfurled,
Floated cheerly aloft, as the pride of the world;
The cries of the dying were stayed in their land,
And the thanks of their millions flowed back to our strand.

Since last we gave you "glad New Year,"
Momentous things have happened here,
In this, our happy, joyous clime,
Well worth the poetizer's rhyme;
And as we've ta'en the poet's pen,
To tell of things, that, now and then,
Have come to pass, or new or strange,
Within our observation's range,
We'll glance at each, in its own place,
Briefly, but fully, as we have space.

All men, from Adam down to me, have had their darling schemes,
The object of their waking plans, the subject of their dreams:
Sometimes they've been ridiculous, and sometimes wise enough,
Sometimes the fruit of long forethought, and sometimes empty stuff.
These schemes and aims and objects have possessed all kinds of folk,
And such a darling hobby filled the brain of James K. Polk.
He thought and planned, he wrote and begged, and worried all the nation,
Till he passed at last, his heart's best love, the "Texas Annexation."
He gained his point by getting, then, the Congress's approbation.
And he hoped that then there was an end to his trouble and vexation.
For sure, if they confirm the plan, it is no more a joke,
And Texas now is all our own, thought Mr. J. K. Polk.

So off he sent our army, with their banners and their arms,
Into disputed ground, TO DEFEND OUR FIRESIDES AND OUR FARMS.
But, STRANGE TO SAY, the Mexicans, when we went upon their land,
All flew to arms immediately, beyond the Rio Grande.

The struggle, then, grew fierce and hot;
Battles, in quick succession fought,
Were just as quickly won—
In every hard contested field,
The Mexicans were forced to yield,
And for their lives to run—
For where's the nation now that lives,
To which Columbia's army gives
An inch of battled ground,
Or which, an easy fight could boast
An easy victory o'er our host?
Can it on earth be found?

Our brave tried Generals and their men,
As gallant as were ever led,
Asked never, how, by whom, or when,
Their country felt war's deathful tread—
(If fault, or cruel wrong there was,
It must be answered by the laws,
And those who, at the helm of State,
Hold in their hands, our country's fate.)
THEIR country placed them in the field,
And they would never shrink or yield:
And though the strife be most unjust,
Still they would hold them to their trust.

The Mexicans were in need of a head,
They wanted Santa Anna, they said,
But how to get him, they could not tell;
Our vessels guarded the ports too well.
However it was nicely fixed.
By a plan arranged, by some blarney, mixed
With vows of lasting unchanging faith
To our country, (so the story saith,)
They wheedled THE POWERS out of a PASS,
And so he got in—alas! alas!
They say there are persons, WHOM NOBODY KNOWS—
Who cannot see farther, one jot, than their nose.

However we had a TAYLOR down there,
Who was used to contending with WEAR and TEAR;
He sewed them up, by repeated STITCHES,
And took possession of all their BREECHES.
We had another one, too, who never would yield,
Who was always accustomed to WIN the FIELD;
Wherever he met them, from valley to sea,
He never allowed them to PASS but SCOTT FREE.
Between Scott and Taylor, and Taylor and Scott,
They were routed in every battle they fought,
And 'tis said that Worth, Quitman, Pillow and Twiggs,
With some others, played them a series of "serious rigs."
We have many to mourn, who passed bravely away,
With Ringgold and Watson and the gallant young Clay;
We lament them all deeply, who did nobly their parts,
And their names are engraved on their countrymen's hearts.
We hope that the dead-list will no more increase,
And that our nation will speedily be blessed with a peace.

We have sung you our song, and finished our say,
Of course we will add not a word about pay.
There is a space in our pockets, you may easily fill,
With a quarter, a levy, or fip, if you will.
With our heartiest, best wishes for your comfort and joy,
We beg to subscribe ourselves

THE CARRIER BOY.

THE WAR IN MEXICO
AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been you know,
The famous battles in Mexico;
None dare dispute, but must confess,
The glory of our arms' success.
But mightier victories than these
Have long been made with greater ease;
Victories triumphant and complete,
At Marcus Samson's, in York street.
For *Clothing Cheap* there's none dare try
To rival him in quantity;
In style and make, and fit and ease,
His patrons he is sure to please.
His stock is great, his prices small,
Who would buy cheap had better call.

☞Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy *cheap?* If so, call at

SAMSON'S
Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmeret, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS: Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

☞Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the *Cash* and *One Price* principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at *astonishingly low rates.* If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8. tf

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

☞Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOUNEY's Drug Store.

☞The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf

CHEAP STOVES.

ON hand, and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of STOVES, all sizes—which will be sold very cheap. Call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Sept. 20. 2m

Now is the Time!

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening as large and handsome a stock of *FALL GOODS* as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The Stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHS,
COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETS,

Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Pilot and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap;

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, VERY LOW; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also,

Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks,

of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACCAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—

Rep-Cashmeres, M. Delaines, Ginghams Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped,

with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks,

for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

—ALSO—

CHEAP DOMESTICS,
Queensware, Hardware,
FRESH GROCERIES,

&c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. ☞Please call—it will do us pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy ☞*CHEAP STOVES*, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4. 8t

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

A Great Chance for Bargains!!

I HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock *at astonishingly low prices.* My stock is well assorted, comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line; the best GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particular prices in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices *shall not* be in the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for my stock was purchased at the *very lowest market prices*, and it consists of the best quality articles I have no old nor damaged goods on hand: so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first-rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.

To every body, I say come and buy my Goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money, by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business the present chance is a good one, for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.

E. H. DOCWRA.

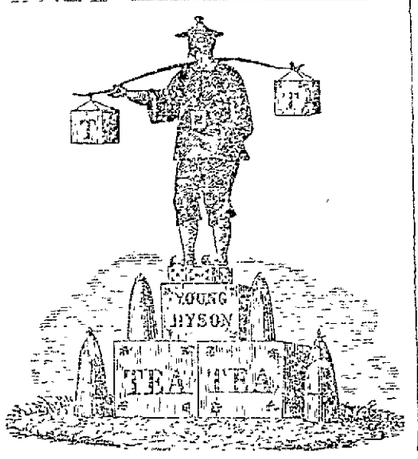
N. B. I have a few LIQUORS, very cheap.

Gettysburg, Dec. 6. tf

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 18. tf



GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF

JENKINS & COMPANY,

TEA DEALERS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of ¼, ½, and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of TEA in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, MOST DELICIOUS TEAS, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEAS, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK Teas, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK.

Nov. 1. 3m

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH
ESTABLISHMENT.

ABEL. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATHIAS, deceased where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c will be repaired at the most reasonable prices and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

☞All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

☞COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by WM BELL, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

☞Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23. 3m

PENNSYLVANIA STATE
TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

THE Temperance Associations of Pennsylvania, of every description, are hereby notified that in pursuance of the following resolutions, adopted at the Convention held at Harrisburg, in January last, a State Temperance Convention will again be held at HARRISBURG, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY, being the *ninteenth day of JANUARY*, 1848.

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient to hold a State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg on the third Wednesday of January next, 1848."

"*Resolved*, That the Central Committee give full and timely notice of the meeting of the next State Temperance Convention, and also prepare and forward to the various Temperance Societies throughout the commonwealth, such questions, to be answered, as will furnish the Convention, when answered, with complete and satisfactory statistical information on the subject of Temperance."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the following interrogatories are now submitted to all the friends of the cause throughout the State, with the request that immediate measures be taken to furnish full and direct answers, to be sent either by delegates to the proposed Convention, or if no such opportunity is afforded, in a letter addressed to "The President of the State Temperance Convention at Harrisburg."

How many individuals, since the 1st of January, 1847, have been prosecuted in your courts for crimes, whose origin can be traced to the influence of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly?

How many individuals were confined in your jails or penitentiaries during the past year? and how many were brought there through intemperance, either directly or indirectly?

How many murders have been committed in your county? and in how many cases can their cause be traced to the influence of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly?

What is the number of paupers in your district or county? and how many were made so by intemperance, either directly or indirectly.

What is the number of drunkards in your district or county? and how many have died during the past year?

What is the state of the cause of Temperance in your county, the number of its friends, its obstacles and prospects? and what is the general sentiment in regard to a law prohibiting the traffic in liquors?

If you have any thing interesting or important to communicate, not indicated by the above questions, do so.

It is very desirable to have whole counties included in the answers to these questions, and it is hoped that some active friends of the cause in each county, will take immediate steps for that purpose. Much of the necessary information may be obtained from the Sheriff, Prothonotary, and Prosecuting Attorney in each county.

John C. Bucher,	Wm H. Bigler.
John A. Wier,	William Patton,
R. F. Kelker,	John Murray,
Dr. Henry Gibbons,	James Gilliland,
Professor Jacobs,	H. Y. Slaymaker,
Professor Caldwell,	Wm. Strong,
Reuben C. Hale,	Wm. Henry,
H. M. Brackenridge,	Dr. John Baskin,
Joseph Weaver, Jr.,	John A. Hall,
A. Swineford,	R. M. Palmer.

State Central Committee.

Dec. 27.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

AT the "*Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store*," No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18 carat cases and Gold Dial,	$40 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	20 00
Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled,	12 00
Quartier Watches,	8 00
Imitation Quartier Watches,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 50
Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones,	3 50
Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder,	1 25
Ladies Gold Pencils,	1 75
Silver Tea Spoons, from $4.50 per set to	6 00
Gold Finger-Rings, from 37½ cents to	$0 00

Watch-Glasses:—Plain 12½ cts: patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quartiers lower than the above prices.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Clasps,—the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Torquise, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles: Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Manufacturer of Silver-ware & Importer of Watches.

No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19. eow1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
And Family Magazine for 1848.

INCREASED attraction, with the largest circulation and greatest popularity of any Magazine in the United States.

New Department—The Treasury will contain articles from Bryant, Longfellow, Percival, Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Hoffman, Tuckerman, Simms, Halleck, Paulding, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Dana, Herbert, Fitz Green, Mrs. Sedgewick, Theodore S. Fay, (from whom we have received a Novellette, which we shall shortly commence,) Mrs Annan, Parke Benjamin, E. A. Poe, &c.

The most Beautiful Embellishments, from the hands of the first artists, and, consequently, *far superior* to those in any other Magazine, adorn the "Book."

Ornament and Utility are Combined.

The popular series of articles on Health, Model Cottages, and Needlework, &c., illustrated with fine engravings, will be continued, and such other features as can be made subservient to the grand design of the work, the Mental and Moral improvement of its readers, will from time to time be added.

Colored Fashions

every month, altered from the French to suit the more modest taste of the ladies of this country.

This is the best time to Subscribe.

Persons commencing with the January number, will receive MISS LESLIE'S NEW NOVEL entire, as the portions already published will be re-printed in that number. No diminution in the usual interest and variety, *but an increase in the number of pages.*

TERMS.

One copy one year, which includes "The Lady's Dollar Newspaper." (Making three publications in one month for the above small sum)	$3 00
One copy two years,	$5 00
Two copies one year,	$5 00
Five copies one year, (with an extra copy to the person sending the order.)	$10 00
Eight copies one year,	$15 00
Twelve do do	$20 00

Any Postmaster or Editor of a newspaper sending us two dollars for the Lady's Book alone, may retain the other dollar as a commission. This commission cannot be allowed when the Lady's Book and Dollar Newspaper are expected for $3.

Address L. A. GODEY,
113 Chestnut street, Phila.

Dec. 27.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

IS published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 6¼ cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchres, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $1 per annum, or $2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times $1; one week for $1 75; two weeks for $2 75; one month $4; two months $7; three months $10; six months $17; one year $30—payable always in advance

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG,

one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, Oct. 18 6m$10

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq, of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M'Cosh.

Nov. 1. 8t

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

THE UNION MAGAZINE,
Of Literature and Art.

EDITED by Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND, author of a "A New Home," "Forest Life," &c. and filled with contributions from the most eminent writers of the country.

The second volume commences with the January number, 1848. At the conclusion of the first half-year of the *Union Magazine*, the Publisher feels impelled to make some acknowledgment of his sense of the favorable reception accorded to it by the public. Its success has certainly been unprecedented; and while it may be pardonable to ascribe this in part to the merits of the work, it must not be denied that public good will and kindness have been abundantly demonstrated. The press, in all parts of the country, has given its voice liberally and heartily in favor of the new aspirant.

To flag after this, would be dishonorable indeed. It is the hope of the publisher that the courage and enterprise which belong to success will be found rather to have stimulated than slackened his exertions. If there be talent of a suitable kind in the country, he is determined to make it available to the Union Magazine in the various departments. He will continue to give superior engravings in Mezzotint, Line and Wood, by H. S. Sadd, Thomas Doney, M. Osborne, Robert Hinshelwood, W. S. Barnard, B. F. Childs, P. Loomis, &c., from original designs by T. H. Matteson, who has the sole direction of all the designs for the Engravings.

The Literary matter will continue to be under the exclusive control of the Editor, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, assisted by a corps of contributors who are either established favorites of the reading public or worthy to become so. Such as

Mrs. L. Maria Child,	Wm. C. Bryant,
Mrs. L. H. Sigourney,	Fitz Greene Halleck,
Mrs. Frances S. Osgood,	N. P. Willis,
Mrs. E. C. Embury,	C. F. Hoffman,
Mrs. E. F. Ellet,	T. S. Arthur,
Mrs. C. H. Butler,	H. W. Herbert,
Mrs. C. M. Stark,	H. T. Tuckerman,
Mrs. E. Little,	John Brougham,
Mrs. H. S. Whitman,	Francis C. Woodsworth,
Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana,	Charles Lanman,
Mrs. Jane C. Campbell,	W. A. Jones,
Miss C. M. Sedgwick,	J. H. Mancur,
Miss Hannah F. Gould,	John W. Bryant,
Miss Augusta Browne,	Orville Dewey,
Miss Louise O. Hunter,	W. Gilmore Simms,
Miss Martha Russell,	Redwood Fisher,
Mrs. Elizabeth Emmet,	Wm. Oland Bourne,
Miss E. T. Herbert,	Caleb Lyon.

The paper will be of the same quality now used. The Fashions will be colored by T. P. Spearing. There will be two pages of original Music in each number.

In the course of about as many months will be given fac-similes of the characters used in writing fourteen different languages, with a short translation into English, similar to the Chinese and Persian Odes in the November and December numbers of the Magazine, by Caleb Lyon, U. S. Consul to Shang-hai, China, which to the curious and intelligent will be worth at at least a year's subscription to the Magazine. And every exertion will be made, which literary ability, ingenuity of Artists, and adequate capital can do, to make the Union Magazine worthy of the place already so generously granted it in the public esteem.

The Union Magazine will be published regularly on the first of each month.

Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become Agents for the Union Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post Masters are desired to act as agents for it—the usual discount will be made to them. A specimen number will be sent to any one wishing to see it, on application to the publisher, post-paid.

Terms of the Union Magazine:

One copy one year, in advance,		$3,00
One copy two years,	"	5.00
Two copies one year,	"	5,00
Five "	" "	10,00
Eight "	" "	15.00
Twelve "	" "	20,00

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

We will give the person sending us the largest club of subscribers to this Magazine, with the cash at the above rates during the time ending the first of May, 1848, the engraving of the United States Senate Chamber, containing the correct portraits of ninety-seven distinguished gentlemen, then in the Senate Chamber, at the time of Mr. Clay's farewell speech. The engraving measures thirty-two by forty inches, engraved by Thomas Doney, and published by E. Anthony, with a splendid gilt frame, the engraving and frame costing $27 00, which we will deliver free of freight or expense, in any way to the person entitled to it, at any place within the United States; and it will also constitute the person sending the money, a life subscriber to the Union Magazine. The picture and frame can be seen at any time at E. Anthony's Daguerreotype Establishment, No. 247 Broadway, New York. Address, post paid,

ISRAEL POST,
140 Nassau street, New York.

Dec. 27.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

dollars, as a sinking fund, without increasing the burdens of those who now pay their taxes, on a full return and fair valuation of their taxable property.—This sum applied semi-annually, with its accruing interest, to the redemption of the five per cent. State stocks, at par, would discharge upwards of $16,400,000 of the debt in twelve years, and reduce it at the end of that time, to 23,000,000. It is believed that all the relief issues will be redeemed and cancelled by the year 1850, and if the operations of the sinking fund are then commenced, on the funded debt, the result thus anticipated, will be realized in the year 1862, at which time, there is good reason to believe, the net income from the public works, will be more than sufficient to pay the interest on the balance of the public debt, and thereby relieve the people from all further direct taxation for this purpose.

Some may view this proposition as visionary, and delusive, but I regard it as entirely practicable, under a wise and prudent administration of the affairs of the State. The augmenting trade upon our public works, and the consequent increase of business in our commercial cities and towns, and the increase of population and taxable property, within our limits, cannot fail, under a proper enforcement of the revenue laws, to add to the means of the Treasury every year. If, however, this great object is to be effected, the public revenues must not be diverted to other purposes, and the most rigid economy, and the strictest accountability, of the public agents, *must* be required and enforced. It is among the first, and highest duties, of those entrusted with the administration of the government, to adopt the most efficient means, under existing circumstances, to increase public confidence and guard against the good faith of the State being ever again called into question—to reduce the public debt, and relieve the people from perpetual taxation to pay interest. I, therefore, feel impelled by a sense of duty, to renew the recommendation contained in the last annual message, which is in these words: "In connexion with this subject, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, the propriety and policy of proposing to the people, an amendment to the Constitution of the State, under the form of the 10th article of that instrument, by which the income from the public improvements, after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs and superintendence—the revenue arising from the State tax on real and personal property, for a certain period, and such other items of income as it may be deemed expedient to include, shall be set apart and sacredly pledged, for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and the gradual liquidation of the principal. Such an amendment, judiciously arranged, would, I apprehend, meet with the decided approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. It would concentrate public sentiment upon a fixed object—remove all doubt of the fullness of the public credit, and lay the foundation of the final extinguishment of the public debt. It would give an additional security and assurance to the people, and to the public creditors, that, in no event, could the public revenue be diverted from its legitimate object, and would furnish conclusive reasons for the prompt and cheerful payment of the taxes."

The inequality of taxation arising from large quantities of property subject to tax under existing laws, escaping assessment, and the unequal valuation of that which is assessed, continues to be a subject of just complaint. I am well aware there are inherent difficulties connected with the subject, but still the experience of the operation of the system, and the defects which have become apparent, will point out some remedies for the grievances which exist, and which should be adopted. I, therefore, most respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly, to a thorough examination of the subject. Whatever just amount of taxation one man escapes by an evasion, or imperfect execution of the law, is an imposition and fraud upon his neighbor, who makes a full return of his property, and pays a tax upon a fair valuation.

There are no subjects more intimately connected with, or which have a more direct influence upon the interests of the country, than the currency and the banking system.

There is good reason to believe that the prosperity of the people of the U. S. particularly those connected with the agricultural interests, has been promoted, by the removal on the part of the British Government, of the high duties upon our exports of grain, and other agricultural productions, and the modification of our own tariff, by which the commercial exchanges of the two countries have been greatly augmented, without affecting, injuriously, so far as I am informed, any of the great manufacturing interests, or other industrial pursuits of our people.

Other causes, in combination with those alluded to, have produced a large influx of specie into the U. S. during the past year, which has gone into active circulation among the people, or found its way into the vaults of the banks.—This increase of the precious metals, while it should dispense, in a great degree, with the use of paper currency, has a tendency to increase it, by enlarging the means of the banks to extend their issues. The effect of which, if encouraged, will be to promote speculation and over action in every department of business, and thus make the present substantial prosperity of the people the means of producing adversity and depression. The operations of the Constitutional Treasury have had, and will no doubt continue to have, a most salutary influence, in restraining the tendency to excessive banking, by keeping the public revenues out of the vaults of the banks, and compelling them to be prepared to redeem their notes, and furnish specie, to meet the wants of those who have customs, and other dues, to pay to the Government.

Although the restraining influence of this great measure, upon the banking system, is most beneficial, still it does not dispense with the necessity of caution & prudence, on the part of the States, in every thing pertaining to banking and paper circulation.

Moderate discriminating duties, with a sound currency, limited to the specie standard, may be regarded as the natural and healthy condition of a country, by which the just rewards of labor are secured, and all the great interests of the people advanced, while high duties and a redundant paper currency operate as unnatural stimulants and create apparent but delusive prosperity.

Nothing can contribute so much to the maintenance of our present prosperity, as a sound currency. Pennsylvania is rich in productions of almost every description required by the wants of mankind; and nothing is necessary to make her people the most independent in the world, but a proper regard for her true interests. To advance these, she must not be seduced from her devotion to sound principles, by the artificial contrivances of false economists, whose selfish theories are as delusive, as they are destructive of the public good.

The present is a most propitious period, when there is an abundance of gold and silver in the country, to make a determined effort to increase its circulation, and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the U. States provided. Instead of creating new banks, or increasing the capital of old ones, our efforts should be directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and thereby render their circulation sound & reliable.

Impressed with the force of these considerations, I am convinced that the increase of the banking capital of the State, would be unwise and impolitic; and I respectfully recommend, that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered, a searching scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit, and its means; and if it be found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate, that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites, and large speculators and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers; that the issues have at one period encouraged speculations by their excess, and at another oppressed honest industry, by their contraction; in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management accomplished, then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation. The discontinuance of such institutions will promote the public good, and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have, for private gain, wrested them from the purpose for which they were established.

This policy, so just towards the public, while it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the other banks, and add to the stability and soundness of the currency. And as it may, also, increase the profits of existing banks, beyond a just compensation to the shareholders for their investments, and as this excess of gain is derived from special privileges conferred upon them by the Legislature, I recommend, that the tax imposed by the act of the 1st of April, 1835, upon dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum, be increased. While the inducement to excessive banking will be reasonably checked, by the increase of this tax, the finances of the State may be, to some extent, improved, and the public welfare promoted.

The policy indicated, will lead to the rigid execution of the law prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes, under the denomination of five dollars, as soon as the balance of the relief issues is cancelled. This will be a positive advance in the improvement of the currency, which should be then followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes below the denomination of ten dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks, and depreciated currency; and the way will be opened to such farther improvements, as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand.

The cautionary enactments I have suggested, cannot fail to increase, rather than diminish the amount of a sound circulating medium, fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation, to furnish the people with a substantial currency, that cannot be impaired by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to foster extravagance, in time of prosperity, and check the means of oppression in time of adversity.

[We condense the remainder of the Message as follows:]

The Governor takes strong ground against what is put in practice in some States, called FREE BANKING—based, in part, upon specie, and part upon State Stocks, hypothecated with the Government. He has no confidence in it, and says gold and silver are the only safe basis for banking.

He declares himself against the policy of incorporating companies, for purposes within individual competency, that the spirit of the age is progressive, and corporations belong to an age that is past, a relic of the dark ages!

There has been a large increase of tolls on the public works during the year over any preceding year—and they should not be sold.

The Pennsylvania railroad company have commenced their road, and a part of it is already under contract. This will augment the travel, he says, upon the Columbia road, and he urges the necessity of avoiding the inclined plane at the Schuylkill.

There has been a great deal of attention paid to the collection of old debts due the Commonwealth, and he compliments the accounting officers for their industry and fidelity.

He is of opinion that there should be more checks imposed upon the Treasurer than at present exist. There have been no losses sustained for many years; but he thinks that as the business has accumulated to so great an extent, that the Auditor General should be required to countersign all drafts drawn by the Treasurer, so as to be a check upon him.

He alludes to the reports of the Adjutant General, Surveyor General, State Geologist, and Superintendent of Common Schools—all of which give satisfactory information upon these several subjects. He recommends the publication of the report of the State Geologist.

The Governor thinks the rights of property of married women, present a proper subject for legislative consideration, and he recommends the passage of a law, securing to married women their right of dower, in all cases where the estates of their husbands are transferred, after the passage of the act, without their formal consent.

He reiterates his former opinions in opposition to bills for dissolving marriage contracts, and says they are strengthened by further reflection, and he will adhere to them.

He says there is too much attention paid to local legislation, and thinks there ought to be a more general system in regard to the laws; that although there may be difference in the condition and circumstances of citizens, of separate districts—yet we are one people, and ought to have common laws.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 10, 1848.

☞So much of our paper had already been occupied before we received the Message of the Governor, that we are unable to give it entire.—So much as relates to the war, the finances, and the Banks, we have given in full—the remainder we have epitomized. The Governor has certainly broached some strange notions.

☞Mr. M'SHERRY, of the H. of R. and Mr. SADLER of the Senate, will please accept our thanks for forwarding us the Message of the Governor. We are also indebted to the latter for the Reports of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and the Auditor General.

The Country Banks.

The rumors prevalent a few days ago, prejudicial to the character and credit of several of the Country Banks, says the Philadelphia North American, are fast subsiding. We believe there are none of them now in bad odor, except those that suspended, or rather entirely failed, some two weeks ago. The Lycoming Gazette says that the rumor afloat in reference to the solvency of the West Branch Bank, at Williamsport, is entirely unfounded, as the bank was never in a more prosperous condition. It is not only useless, but absolutely criminal, to get up these excitements unnecessarily. We hope every good citizen will frown them down in future. Confidence is reviving in our business circles, says the American, and things will soon resume their usual course.

☞Maj. John P. Gaines, lately attached to the Army in Mexico, and a member elect to Congress, arrived at Washington on Tuesday night, and took his seat in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Henry Clay.

This distinguished statesman arrived at Baltimore on Thursday evening by the cars from the west. He was met at the depot by a large number of friends, and warmly greeted. The Sun says, he looks remarkably well, and seems as sprightly and full of conversation as he was years ago. He was to remain in Baltimore until to-day, as the guest of Christopher Hughes, Esq.

☞Gen. Taylor does not intend to come North, as was expected. He intends remaining at home to attend to his private affairs which have been neglected during his long absence.

☞Girard College was formally opened on the 1st of January with interesting ceremonies. The attendance on the occasion was very large. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, and Hon. Joel Jones, President of the College. One hundred orphans, who have already been admitted, were present, with the Matron and Teachers, the City Councils, &c.—The appearance of the boys was strikingly prepossessing. They were uniformly clad, and their presence added not a little interest to the occasion.

The Public Works.

The Secretary of the Canal Board gives information that all the repairs on the main line of the Canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, will be completed by the middle of February, and that the navigation will be resumed as early in the spring as possible.

Terrible Explosion.

The steamer Sea Bird, from New Orleans, bound to St. Louis, Missouri, loaded with 1000 kegs of gunpowder, took fire on Wednesday morning last, near Cape Girardeau. The fire communicated with the gunpowder, which exploded, making a report which was distinctly heard at a distance of 40 miles. The boat was blown to atoms. Fortunately the passengers and crew escaped from the burning boat before the explosion took place.

The Ten Regiment Bill.

On Monday last, the bill to raise ten additional regiments of regulars for the Mexican war, came up in order in the Senate, and Mr. Cass spoke at length in its favor; after which it was postponed until Wednesday, to give Mr. Calhoun opportunity to speak on his resolutions on Tuesday, the purport of whose remarks will be found in another column.

On Wednesday, the bill again came up, when Mr. Crittenden moved to amend it by substituting 30,000 volunteers, and supported his amendment at some length, in an argument in favor of the employment of volunteers in preference to regular troops. He was followed by Mr. Davis, of Miss. in favor of the bill. The amendment was negatived, 19 to 26. An amendment was then adopted, providing that these ten regiments shall be raised by the President, "if in his opinion the exigencies of the war require such a farther increase of force." The bill passed to a third reading, and was to be discussed on Thursday.

On Thursday, Mr. Hale, of N. H. addressed the Senate at length on the bill, charging Slavery as the primary, if not the immediate cause of the war, and declaring that he would not vote a man or a dollar for its further prosecution. If the bill was voted for by the Senate, the President would construe it into an approval of his measures and his policy. He, at times, was very severe in his remarks upon the Executive, and at others mingled a good deal of humor with his animadversions. Mr. Johnson of Md. took notes during Mr. H's speech, and would address the Senate today, to which time the Senate adjourned.

☞It is intimated that the estimates of expenditure furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury are unfair and erroneous, and that the measures recommended by the present Administration will require an appropriation of more than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS from the present Congress!

From Mexico.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. with advices from Vera Cruz to the 24th. Among her passengers was Gen. Pierce, who, it is said, intends to resign his commission, and retire to private life.

Gen. Patterson arrived at the Capital on the 6th, with about 3,500 men; and Gen. Cushing on the 8th, with the Massachusetts and 1st Pennsylvania Regiments and a detachment of recruits. Gen. Butler is on his way up with 8,000 more men. As soon as he arrives, he or Gen. Patterson were to be sent to San Luis de Potosi, to open the communication between there and Tampico, and the other of the above named Generals will be sent to Zacatecas, to take possession of the country around. The celebrated Col. Jack Hays, with his Texan rangers, were in General Patterson's command, and were an object of peculiar interest to all, and the Mexicans were particularly anxious to have pointed out to them the man whose name has been the terror of their nation for the last twelve years. The usually noisy and discontented leperos were still as death while they were passing.

Although the road from Vera Cruz to Mexico is now lined with troops, and every advantageous point permanently garrisoned, the guerillas continue to make their appearance occasionally, and capture property.

Lieut. O'Sullivan, who was promoted for his gallantry at Palo Alto, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in the last battles before Mexico, after throwing up his commission joined the Mexicans, and has received an appointment of Colonel in the Mexican army; although as gallant and brave a man as ever lived, he disgraced himself on many occasions, by which he lost the respect of his associates, and may now fight as hard against the American flag as he has fought for it.

The news from the Mexican Congress is very uninteresting. There appears to be little or nothing doing by them. It was said the Council of Governors had broken up, leaving the question of peace or war for the action of the General Government.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, bringing dates to the 19th Dec. There has been but little change in breadstuffs since the arrival of the Hibernia. There was a small decline in cotton.

The British Islands had been visited by a succession of tremendous gales, causing the most appalling loss of life and property on the coast.—Several vessels had been wrecked, either with the whole or a considerable portion of their crews.

The French Steamer Union, about which so much anxiety has been felt, put back to Havre on the 1st December, after being five days at sea, on account of a leak having been discovered.

Agrarian disturbances have somewhat subsided in Ireland. Father Matthew will proceed to America early in April. The celebrated father Thomas Maguire, the Roman Catholic divine and controversialist, died a short time since in Ireland.

The health of Louis Phillippe is said to be very bad.

☞The "Colombian Magazine" for January, has been received. Its embellishments are "Rich and Poor"—"Constantinople and the Golden Horn"—Washington's Reception on the Bridge at Trenton in 1789—and the January Fashions. The articles in the number are all original, and highly interesting. This periodical is edited by John Inman and Robert A. West, New York, at $3 per annum, or two copies for $5. The publisher, John S. Taylor, gives notice that he will present to every subscriber who will forward post paid Three Dollars in advance for the Magazine, a magnificent full length Portrait of Washington, price $2: and to every one who will send him $1, post paid, a copy of the great National Picture of the Declaration of Independence, the size of which is 21 by 31 inches, price $3, and the Magazine for one year. These are certainly very liberal offers. The Magazine is a good one, and has a talented array of contributors.

Songs for the People.

Zieber & Co Philadelphia, have commenced issuing a publication, entitled "Songs for the People," each number to contain 48 pages of Songs, illustrated with numerous engravings.—We have received the January number, and find it quite a neat affair. It opens with the notes and song of Hail Columbia, and has the Star Spangled Banner, the Minute Gun at Sea, and nine other choice pieces. The price is $3 per annum, or $1 50 for six months. We think it will have "a run."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Tuesday last, both branches of the Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg.

In the Senate, thirty-two members answered to their names; and that body proceeded immediately to the election of a Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Chester—(whig,) he receiving 18 votes, and Samuel Hill 12—two scattering. He was conducted to the chair, and returned his thanks, as usual, for the honor. The Senate, after appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor, adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the roll was called, and 98 members answered to their names—two absent. The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker; and on the first ballot, Mr. W. F. PACKER (dem.) was elected—receiving 63 votes, and George Ladley 33—two scattering. He was conducted to the Chair, and made the usual address on the occasion. After the appointment of a committee to wait upon the Governor, the House adjourned until Wednesday.

☞The following persons have been elected Officers in the two branches of the Legislature:

SENATE.—Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset, Clerk; John M. Sullivan, of Butler, Assistant do.; James F. Desmond, of Philadelphia, and J. H. M'Cauley, of Franklin, Transcribing Clerks; Wm. Easthum, of Monroe, Sergeant-at-Arms; and W. P. Brady, of Clinton, Assistant—all Whigs.

HOUSE.—Wm. Jack, of Westmoreland, Clerk; Wm. S. Picking, of York, Assistant; J. Meloy, A. S. Brewster, & J. Zeigentuss, Trans. Clerks; Daniel M'Cleary, of Phila. Sergeant-at-Arms; and Emanuel Ziegler, of Gettysburg, Doorkeeper—all locos.

☞One of the Clerks in the Mint at Philadelphia, named Randall Hutchinson, absconded on Monday last, taking with him $29,000 of the public funds. He was seen in New York on Tuesday.

☞It has been ascertained, that the number of souls hurled unwarned into eternity by the late explosion of the boiler of the steamer A. N. Johnson, near Maysville, was ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN!!

☞Among the officers of the Pennsylvania regiments now at home, either in consequence of sickness or on furlough, we observe the name of Col. A. C. RAMSAY, formerly of York.

☞A man has been arrested near Port Deposit, and taken to Philadelphia, charged with being concerned in the robbery of Dr. Darlington, of the West Chester Bank.

For the Adams Sentinel.

Important Decision.

Mr. HARPER:—A case which excited a great deal of interest in this community, and which is deemed of great importance in relation to the recruiting service, was decided on Friday last, by his Honor, Judge IRVINE. A writ of Habeas Corpus was issued and served upon Sergeant HAWKER, who had in his custody ISAAC LEFEVER, charged with being a deserter from the service of the U. States. The parties were brought before the Judge at his office, but on account of the great crowd of persons in attendance, the case was adjourned to the Court-house, where, after a hearing and argument by counsel, his Honor decided that the party in custody was entitled to be discharged, upon the ground that, by an army regulation, officers on the recruiting service are directed to enlist only sober men, and are required to certify that the recruit was, at the time of his enlistment, ENTIRELY SOBER, and there being in this case evidence which proved that Lefever, at the time he enlisted, was not ENTIRELY SOBER, he was therefore discharged from the custody of the officer; and the order was made accordingly. Inasmuch as the correctness of the above decision has been questioned, you will confer a favor by publishing this statement of the facts, and grounds of the discharge, as understood by

SPECTATOR.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	5 94 to 6 00
Wheat,	-	-	1 30 to 1 35
Rye,	-	-	85 to 88
Corn,	-	-	54 to 58
Oats,	-	-	35 to 40
Beef Cattle,	-	-	4 50 to 6 75
Hogs,	-	-	5 12 to 5 25

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr JACOB WOLF, of this county, to Miss MARY ANN CONNER, of Juniata county.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. LEVI ISAAC BAER, to Miss LYDIA FERNSER—both of Union township.

On the 23d ult. in Hagerstown, by Rev. Mr. Conrad, Mr GEORGE FISSELL, formerly of this county, to Miss MARY KERFMAN—all of Washington county, Md.

DIED,

On the 28th ult. PETER, youngest son of Mr. Peter Myers, of this borough, in the 3d year of his age.

On the 30th ult. Mrs MARY BISHOP, wife of Mr. PHILIP BISHOP, sen. of Littlestown, aged 85 years.

WATER NOTICE.

THE attention of all concerned is directed to the following portion of the act incorporating the "*Gettysburg Water Company*":

"Any person or persons, within the said borough, who shall take any of said water, for domestic or other uses, without having previously contracted for the same with the said President and Managers, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding FIFTY DOLLARS to the President and Managers, for the use of the Company, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, by action of debt or assumpsit, in the same manner as debts of equal amount are now recoverable."

The Managers being determined to enforce this law against all guilty of an infraction of the same, this timely notice is given, to render, if possible, a resort to such a measure unnecessary. By order of the Board,

D. M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 10. 3t

Do you want to save 50 per cent?

IF so, call and examine the fresh supply of CLOTHING, just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, embracing every article of the latest style, such as *English Coatees, Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Caps, Stocks, &c. &c.*, in fact, every thing that belongs to the clothing of both man and boy.

☞Persons who have purchased Clothing this fall, must be, by this time, convinced that the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING can be obtained at the One-Price, and Cash, Clothing and Variety Store, (opposite the Bank,) of MARCUS SAMPSON. tf

Jan. 10.

NOTICE.

A CONVENTION of the friends of the SABBATH DAY, to be composed of Delegates from the counties of Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin, and York, will be held in the Borough of Chambersburg, on

Wednesday the 26th of January, 1848,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of the Sabbath are respectfully requested to meet in their respective districts or townships, and appoint delegates to be in attendance. It is expected that the Rev. Drs. Schmucker and Nevin, Professor Allen, Rev. Mr. Sharp, the Hon. Judge Thompson, the Hon. George Chambers, and others, will address the Convention.

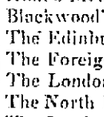
GEORGE MORRIS,
WILLIAM R. DEWITT,
ROBERT GRACY,
JAMES C. WATSON,
JUDGE JUNKIN,
} *Committee of Arrangem't.*

Jan. 10.

☞York papers please copy.

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,



THE TAVERN STAND,

KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. M'Clellan, Esq. and latterly by James M'Cosh.—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. M'CLELLAN.

Jan 10. tf

January 1848 Magazines.

KELLER KURTZ, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, is Agent for all the Magazines and Newspapers. Now is the time to subscribe.

Graham's Magazine for January, 25 cents, or three dollars a year. Two copies one year, five dollars.

Godey's Lady's Book, for January, 25 cents, or three dollars a year. Two copies one year $5.

Peterson's Lady's National Magazine, for January, 18¾ cents, or $2 00 a year. Three copies one year, $5 00.

Union Magazine, for January, 25 cents, or $3 a year. Two copies one year, $5 00.

NO. 1, SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE; a collection of National, Sentimental and Comic Songs, arranged with notes, and elegantly illustrated. Published monthly at $3 per annum, or 25 cents per number.

The Horticulturist,	$3 00	per ann.
The Cultivator,	1 00	"
Headley's Magazine,	2 00	"
The Farmers' Library,	5 00	"
The Whig Review,	5 00	"
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,	5 00	"
Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
The Edinburg Review,	3 00	"
The Foreign Quarterly Review,	3 00	"
The London Quarterly Review,	3 00	"
The North British Review,	3 00	"
The London Lancet,	5 00	"
The N. Y. Journal of Medicine,	3 00	"
Littell's Living Age, weekly,	6 00	"
The Saturday Courier, do,	2 00	"
The Saturday Evening Post, do.,	2 00	"
Neal's Gazette, do.,	2 00	"
N. Y. Weekly Herald,	3 00	"
N. Y. Weekly Tribune,	2 00	"

KELLER KURTZ supplies the publications of the following houses, besides many others:

Harper & Brothers, New York.
Wiley & Putnam, do.
Appleton & Co, do.
Burgess, Stringer & Co, do.
Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.
Grigg, Elliot & Co., do.
Carey & Hart, do.
G. B. Zieber & Co., do.

With a large and choice collection of Annuals, Illustrated and Illuminated Works—For sale low.

Blank and Mercantile Account Books.

The subscriber keeps always on hand, a large assortment of Account Books, of all the various sizes and styles of binding.

—ALSO—

School Books!—School Books!

The subscriber has on hand a very large assortment of School Books, at very low prices, to which he invites the attention of teachers and pupils—also, Juvenile, Blank and Miscellaneous Books, constantly on hand.

A large supply of every publication published in this country constantly on hand. Also, a splendid assortment of Plain and Fancy Stationery—Maps, Traveller's Guides, Prints, Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 10. 2t

In the Matter

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ *for license to keep a Public House in the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams—being an old Stand.*

THE subscribers, citizens of the township of Freedom, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the petitioner above named is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Phineas Rogers,	Noah Myerly,
Jacob Myers,	Peter Glosser,
Charles Shaner,	Joseph Kelly,
Josiah Stockslager,	Henry Wolf,
James White,	Jacob Brown,
Joshua Brown,	Joseph Hoffman.
Jacob F. Lion,	

Jan 10. 3t

FURTHER proofs of the efficacy of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound in relieving afflicted man

Mr. George T. Warrington, residing in York street, Federal Hill, Baltimore, was attacked with a violent cough and sore throat, after trying many remedies was induced by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound, and before using one bottle was entirely cured.

Another, yet more astonishing.

Mrs. Henrietta Merrick, residing in Monument street, between Canal and Eden streets, was attacked with a very severe Cough and Pain in the Breast, which was so intense that it extended to the shoulders. She was afflicted also with a pain in the side. After trying many remedies, she was persuaded by a friend to use Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound, and after using three doses she experienced great relief, and before she had finished the bottle was entirely cured

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for $2.50.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts. Baltimore.

☞The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

Jan. 10. 1t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, and *alias Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 15th day of January, 1847, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Union township, Adams county, Pa. containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, on which is erected a 1½ story

Log Dwelling House,

said property adjoining lands of Enoch Lefever, Philip Beard, and others.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Casper M. B. Shanebrook.*

—ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa. containing TWO ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a TWO STORY

Log Dwelling House,

a Log Stable, a young Orchard, adjoining lands of Samuel Lilly and others.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Anthony Storm.*

—ALSO—

No. 1.—A Lot of Ground,

situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lots of Nicholas Codori and others,—to which the defendant is entitled to the undivided half.

No. 2—A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lots of John Adder and others, in Washington street.

No. 3—A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Alexander Currens, Robert and Hugh M'Gaughy, and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less.

No. 4—The undivided interest

of the defendant in a Tract of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Alexander Currens, Nathaniel Randolph, and others, and lying on the Gettysburg and Emmitsburg Road, containing 100 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a

ONE AND ONE-HALF STORY

Dwelling House,

part stone and part log, a log Barn, &c., said tract having a fair proportion of Timber thereon.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Robert W. M'Sherry.*

—ALSO—(BY INQUISITION.)

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Hamiltonban and Liberty townships, Adams county, Pa. containing

200 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a TWO STORY

DWELLING-HOUSE,

(part log and part stone,) a

GRIST MILL,

with two pair of Burrs, and one pair of Country Stones, a SAW MILL, a Stone BANK BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn-crib and other outbuildings. Also a TENANT HOUSE, a well of water near the door, and a variety of Fruit Trees upon the premises. Said property is situate on Middle Creek, adjoining lands of Jacob Weldy, John Eicker, Wm. Loudon and others. Also,

A TRACT OF

Mountain Land,

Containing 200 Acres,

more or less, adjoining lands of John Musselman, Robert Slemmons, and others.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Martin Newman*, deceased, at the time of his decease, with notice to widow, heirs, and terre-tenants.

—ALSO—

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Taylor, Nicholas Bear, and others, containing

93 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a two-story

Log Dwelling House;

a one and a half story LOG DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, a LOG STABLE, with Threshing-floor, Sheds, &c., and also a LOG STABLE.

A portion of this Tract (about 20 Acres) is covered with Timber; about 12 Acres of Meadow; a small Nursery; the balance is in a good state of cultivation, with Springs through the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *John Stewart.*

—ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., in East York street, adjoining lots of John Weikle and Widow Herrider, bounded by a twelve feet alley on the North, and by the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road on the South—on which are erected a

ONE AND A HALF STORY

Weather-boarded House,

with a back-building, including a room and kitchen attached—also a shed at the East end of the dwelling—a well of first rate water near the kitchen door. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Philip J. Trusill*

☞ Persons purchasing property at Sheriff's sale, will have to pay *ten per cent.* of the purchase money on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, December 20, 1847. ts

Watches, Jewelry, &c

THE subscriber offers to the trade, or by retail, a large and general assortment of the following articles, being all of his own importation or manufacture.

Buyers of goods in this line are invited to examine the assortment, and orders are solicited, with the assurance that every effort will be made to give satisfaction and insure a continuance of custon.

Gold & Silver Lever Watches of ordinary quality.
Do. do. do. of superfine finish.
Do. do. do. Anchors & Lepines.
Silver double cased English and Swiss verge Watches, with light, medium, and heavy cases.
Gold Jewelry in all varieties, fine and common.
Silver Plated, and Silver Wares,
Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 tunes
Gold and Silver Spectacles.
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.
Mantle and Office Clocks, in gilt and other frames.
Watchmakers' Tools and Materials of all sorts.
Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Steel Beads, &c.

☞ Having every facility for obtaining goods on the most advantageous terms, corresponding inducements will be offered to purchasers.

JOHN C. FARR,
112 *Chesnut St., Philadelphia.*

July 19. 6m

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

Great Chance for Bargains!!

I HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock at *astonishingly low prices.* My stock is well assorted, comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line; the best GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particular prices in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices *shall not* be in the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for, my stock was purchased at the *very lowest market prices*, and it consists of the best quality articles. I have no old nor damaged goods on hand; so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first-rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.

To every body, I say come and buy my Goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money, by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business, the present chance is a good one, for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.

E. H. DOCWRA.

I have a few LIQUORS—*very cheap*—FIRST-RATE WINE 50 cents a gallon. Genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS and WRIGHT'S PILLS only 15 cents a box—25 is the lowest regular price. Also, JUDKIN'S infallible Ointment for the cure of frosted feet, &c. &c. only 25 cents a jar—50 is the regular price.—Every thing else is cheap in proportion.

E. H. DOCWRA.

Gettysburg, Jan. 3.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much-talked about has been, you know,
The famous battles in Mexico;
None dare dispute, but must confess,
The glory of our arms' success.
But mightier victories than these
Have long been made with greater ease;
Victories triumphant and complete,
At Marcus Samson's, in York street.
For *Clothing Cheap* there's none dare try
To rival him in quantity;
In style and make, and fit and ease,
His patrons he is sure to please.
His stock is great, his prices small,
Who would buy cheap bad better call.

☞ Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy *cheap?* If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmeret, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

☞ Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the *Cash and One Price* principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at *astonishingly low rates.* If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8. tf

CHEAP STOVES.

ON hand, and for sale by the subscriber, a large quantity of STOVES, all sizes—which will be sold very cheap. Call and see.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Sept. 20. 2m

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buehler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19. tf

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and the Diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Hore-hound, Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

☞ Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FORNEY'S Drug Store.

☞ The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. tf

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James M'Cosh.

Nov. 1 tf

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Annuals and Gift Books,

SUITABLE for Presents at the approaching Holidays, has just been received at the Book and Stationery Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in Chambersburg street, including

Friendship's Offering, The Opal, The Hyarinth, The Moss Rose, Christian Keepsake, Religious Souvenir, &c., Poems by Amelia, Do. by Mrs. Sigourney, Childe Harold, Hood's Poems, Fairy Book, &c.

together with a large variety of *Gift Books, Toy Books, &c.* for all ages—handsomely bound and embellished—all of which will be sold *very low.*

☞ Call and see them.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Dec. 13. 6t

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand, in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JOSEPH MATHIAS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12. tf

REMOVAL.

ESAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by WM. BELL, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions,

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

☞ Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23. 3m

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

☞ All kinds of produce and lumber will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

☞ COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22. tf

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of *Steele, Norwegian, Refined, Cable* and *Common English Iron*, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe *direct.* Also, American Iron, consisting of *Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c. English, Russia* and *American Sheet Iron; Small Round* and *Square Iron*, from 3-16ths and upwards; *Boiler* and *Flue Iron, Horse Shoe* and *Nail Rods, Axle Iron*, various sizes; *Locomotive, Tire* and *Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring* and *Blistered Steel*, from best stamps of Swede Iron; *Cast* and *Shear Steel, &c.*, all of which they offer *at the lowest rates*, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers *before replenishing their stocks.*

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue,
Philadelphia, July 26. 1y

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

I AM going to Schuylkill county to commence the Coal Mining business, (I want money,) and give notice to all persons indebted to me to call immediately and settle the same. If their accounts are not settled *on or before the first day of February next*, they will not blame me if they find them in the hands of an Officer.

JOHN B. M'CREARY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Nov. 29. ts

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15. tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2. tf

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19. tf

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a *National article*, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives,
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most *excellent quality.*

JOHN WHITE, *Speaker Ho. Rep.*

Patent Office, Washington, D. C., February 24, 1843.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is *entirely approved.*

I am, respectfully,
J. W. HAND, *Chief Clerk.*

Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufactures '*Adamantine Cement*' for joining broken china, glass, &c.; we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

Aug. 9. 6m

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS,
TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.
DRUGGISTS PRESSES,
EAGLE-GLASS PAPER,
PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c.
PACKING LEVERS,
HOISTING MACHINES,
REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by *rains, minerals*, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warerooms, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 1. 1y$10

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.

THE *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company*, being incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following Board of Managers, viz: Thos. C. Miller, Jas. Weakly, David W. McCullough, A. G. Miller, Thos. A. M'Kinley, Philip Spangler, Samuel Galbraith, Sam'l Tritt, Abraham King, Adams, John Zug, Samuel Huston, J. T. Green, J. Bear, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland and Adams Counties to the cheapness of the rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be $50 on the 1000, for which he will have to pay $2-50 for five years, and $1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share. These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

THOS. C. MILLER, *Pres't.*

A. G. MILLER, *Sec'y.*

Feb. 5.

☞ The following named gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS for Adams county:

Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., *General Agent for Adams County.*
James A. Thompson, *Gettysburg.*
David Ziegler, *do.*
Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, *Petersburg.*
Henry Myers, Esq. *New Chester.*
Henry Mayer, Esq. *Abbottstown.*
Daniel Comfort, *Straban townsh.*
Abraham King, Esq. *Hunterstown.*
David Blythe, Esq. *Millerstown.*
Thos. T. Wierman, *Arendtsville.*
Wm. Morrison, Esq. *Bendersville.*
Abel T. Wright, *do.*
Dr. D. Mellinger, *East Berlin.*
Abraham Scott, *Cash Town.*

FANCY ARTICLES, Cologne, Soaps, Hair Oils, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c. &c. for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec 13

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

AT the "*Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store,*" No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18 carat cases and Gold Dial,	$40 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	20 00
Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels,	18 00
Silver Lepine Watches, jewelled,	12 00
Quartier Watches,	8 00
Imitation Quartier Watches,	5 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver Spectacles,	1 50
Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones,	3 50
Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder,	1 25
Ladies Gold Pencils,	1 75
Silver Tea Spoons, from $4.50 per set to	6 00
Gold Finger-Rings, from 37½ cents to	80 00

Watch-Glasses:—Plain 12½ cts; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Lepines and Quartiers lower than the above prices.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Clasps,—the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Torquise, Topaz, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Manufacturer of Silver-ware & Importer of Watches.
No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's best quality full jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of importation.

Philadelphia, July 19. cow1y

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

And Family Magazine for 1848.

INCREASED attraction, with the largest circulation and greatest popularity of any Magazine in the United States.

New Department.—The Treasury will contain articles from Bryant, Longfellow, Percival, Wendell Holmes, Washington Irving, N. P. Willis, Hoffman, Tuckerman, Simms, Halleck, Paulding, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss Gould, Dana, Herbert, Fitz Green, Mrs. Sedgewick, Theodore S. Fay, (from whom we have received a Novellette, which we shall shortly commence,) Mrs. Annan, Parke Benjamin, E. A. Poe, &c.

The most Beautiful Embellishments, from the hands of the first artists, and, consequently, *far superior* to those in any other Magazine, adorn the "Book."

Ornament and Utility are Combined.

The popular series of articles on Health, Model Cottages, and Needlework, &c., illustrated with fine engravings, will be continued, and such other features as can be made subservient to the grand design of the work, the Mental and Moral improvement of its readers, will from time to time be added.

Colored Fashions

every month, altered from the French to suit the more modest taste of the ladies of this country.

This is the best time to Subscribe.

Persons commencing with the January number, will receive MISS LESLIE'S NEW NOVEL entire, as the portions already published will be re-printed in that number. No diminution in the usual interest and variety, *but an increase in the number of pages.*

TERMS.

One copy one year, which includes "The Lady's Dollar Newspaper." (Making three publications in one month for the above small sum.)	$3 00
One copy two years,	$5 00
Two copies one year,	$5 00
Five copies one year, (with an extra copy to the person sending the order,)	$10 00
Eight copies one year,	$15 00
Twelve do do	$20 00

Any Postmaster or Editor of a newspaper sending us two dollars for the Lady's Book alone, may retain the other dollar as a commission. This commission cannot be allowed when the Lady's Book and Dollar Newspaper are expected for $3.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
113 Chestnut street, Phila.

Dec. 27.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

IS published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, P. M.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria, and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 6¼ cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gillchres, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for $4 per annum, or $2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times $1; one week for $1 75; two weeks for $2 75; one month $4; two months $7; three months $10; six months $17; one year $30—payable always in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of ZACHARY TAYLOR, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

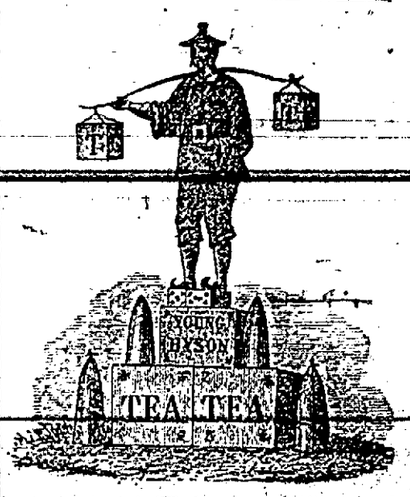
In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON,
Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, Oct. 15. tf



GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF

JENKINS & COMPANY,

TEA DEALERS,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of those excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a full assortment of Greens and Blacks of the various kinds and qualities; and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other Teas. They are in neat packages of ¼, ½, and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic as well as paper envelope for preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the Teas) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, MOST DELICIOUS TEAS, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEAS, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK Teas, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

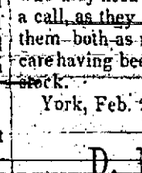
J. L. SCHICK.

Nov. 1. 3m

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of



Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 29. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVINE, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—and GEORGE SHYSER and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 17th day of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, December 15, 1847. td

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 2000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 2000 lbs or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia collected and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 305 Market street—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th, 1848.
SENATE.

Mr. Cameron presented the proceedings of the meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 18th December, approving the measures pursued by the Administration in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, and remarked, in presenting them, that he agreed in opinion with those composing the meeting, and should feel it his duty, as a Senator, to act according to their wishes.

The Senate then took up the, special order of the day, being the following resolutions offered by Mr. Calhoun, on the 15th December last:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. Calhoun supported his resolutions in a speech of an hour and a half, which was listened to by a large audience, (including many ladies,) who thronged the Senate chamber and the avenues leading to it, as well as the galleries.

Mr. Calhoun said that in offering his resolutions for consideration, he had been governed by the reasons which induced him to oppose the war when it was presented to Congress for recognition.

In opposing the war at that time, he opposed it not only because he considered it unnecessary and as one that might easily have been avoided—not only because he considered the agitations upon which it was founded to have been unnecessarily exaggerated—but from high considerations of reason and policy; from a belief that it would lead to serious and great evils to our own country. But after the war had received the sanction of the government, acquiescing in what he could not prevent, and which it was impossible to prevent, he suggested a defensive line as the best means which could be adopted of averting those evils, and it was for that purpose that he now offered his resolutions. He was governed by no personal or party considerations—neither by a desire to sustain the Executive, nor to strengthen opposition—but simply to discharge his duty. He would express himself upon all points with boldness and independence.

Mr. Calhoun then went on to argue that the defensive line was the best policy that could have been pursued at that time—that when he suggested it we held in possession of our army ample territory for indemnity—that we were better situated then than we are now, or ever will be in the progress of the war, in relation to indemnity—and that the force that has been employed, and the treasure expended, in pushing our conquests, would have sufficed to maintain this line, while the lives of our gallant troops that have been sacrificed in these conquests would have been spared.

Mr. Calhoun contended that the line policy was the best policy now to receive the objects professed to be desired by the Administration, and that, if those professions were sincere, they could be accomplished by adopting it. He went on to argue that the line of policy pointed out by the Administration must inevitably lead to the total subjugation and annihilation of Mexico, and that the most disastrous consequences must result to our own country when that event takes place.

When Mr. Calhoun had concluded, the resolutions were laid upon the table, with the understanding that they shall be called up again, and the discussion of them renewed, after the ten regiment bill (which comes up to-morrow) shall have been disposed of.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution, previously offered by Mr. Goggin, calling on the President for information in relation to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, and for copies of all instructions of the Government of the United States, or any officer thereof, to any agent or officer in relation to the matter, was taken up for action.

Mr. M'Lane, of Md. offered a proviso, that the call had been hitherto made on the President, and his answer communicated to Congress. He stated that a similar call had been made on the President, to head him, as it was alleged, and that he had answered it, giving the reasons why our army was ordered to the Rio Grande.

Mr. Evans, of Md. contended that the two calls were widely dissimilar.

Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., replied to Mr. M'Lane in strong but courteous terms of rebuke for not being possessed of the facts in a matter so important, before attempting to enlighten the House upon the subject. He denied that the President had ever communicated to Congress such information as this resolution called for.

One or two other motions were made, when Mr. Goggin demanded the previous question on his resolution. On this demand the yeas and nays were called and taken, and the demand for the previous question was seconded—yeas 108, nays 65.

Several conflicting motions were now made, some to adjourn and some for other purposes.

Among others, Mr. M'Lane moved to amend his amendment.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, said that after the previous question had been called and seconded, no member had the right to modify an amendment which he previously offered.

The Chair decided that he had such right.

Mr. Toombs appealed from this decision, and the question on the appeal was taken by yeas and nays, and the House refused to sustain it—yeas 52, nays 115.

Mr. Goggin's resolution was now put upon its passage. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and the vote stood as follows: yeas 145, nays 15.

So the resolution was adopted.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27th, 1847.

You will have noticed by the news received by the last arrivals from Mexico, that a serious difficulty has arisen between General Scott and two or three of his principal officers, which has resulted in the arrest of Generals Worth, and Pillow, and Col. Duncan. The exact state of the difficulties has not yet transpired, or at least has not yet been made public; but this may be taken as a fact—that there is a deeply contrived political scheme at the bottom—which will be made apparent in a short time. Gen. Worth, when the war broke out, was considered a Whig, though in previous years, while a citizen of Albany, or one of the neighboring towns, he had at times voted the Locofoco ticket, and was a warm personal friend of Mr. Van Buren, for whom he voted in 1840.

Private intelligence from Mexico states that Gen. Worth has at once become a flaming Democrat, and that a scheme is on foot, and has been for some time, the chief concocters of which reside in the States, to bring out Gen. Worth as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, for the express purpose of *running him against Gen. Taylor*. Now, whatever may be the result of the present troubles in our army in Mexico, it will be found hereafter, that a political Presidential purpose was at the bottom, or is in some way connected with it.

This information has been imparted to me by gentlemen who are in the possession of the most full and authentic information respecting affairs in Mexico. I am not at liberty to state who my authorities are. Future developments will show that what I now say is well founded.

The Matamoras Flag says that a large number of Mexicans were emigrating to the Texas side of the Rio Grande, for protection from the guerillas and robbers that infest their side of the boundary.—The Rio Grande is now conceded to be the boundary, and the laws of Texas are enforced on this side.

Nearly six hundred persons attended a complimentary Dinner given to Commodore Stockton at Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last. The newspapers report it as having been a very handsome and agreeable entertainment. Speeches were made by Mayor Swift, Com. Stockton, the Hon. Isaac E. Morse of Louisiana, the Hon. Mr. Levin of Philadelphia, and Mr. Potts of Trenton. Hon. John Van Dyke was among the guests.

The Commodore responded to a toast complimenting his services. He goes for increasing the army, in order to civilize Mexico, and extend to that people the benefits of civil and religious liberty. For this purpose he is reported to have said that "*fifty thousand* more men must be sent to Mexico," and "the war to be prolonged for fifty years," if need be, though it should cost money enough "to demand from us *each year the half of all that we possess!*" And these sentiments are said to have been loudly and repeatedly applauded.

Saving and Destroying.—The barque Catalpa, which sailed from Boston to the Mediterranean the other day, with a number of missionaries on board, was also freighted with a cargo, consisting in part of 40,000 gallons of *rum*—the bane and antidote go forth together; but we fear the destroyer will have the greatest success. It was this spirit-demon thrust upon the Sandwich Islands, by the coercion of the French Government, according to Lieut. Wilkes, whose demoralizing influence is now so keenly experienced there.

The ship-fever is raging in the hospitals at Quarantine on Staten Island, N. Y., to a fearful extent. Nearly a thousand immigrants and seamen are inmates of the institutions, and large portions of them are down with the fever. It is very fatal; so much so that a number of the physicians and nurses have died of the disease. Some are now dangerously ill.

Lotteries.—Maryland, within the last three years, has netted $68,000 of revenue by licensing and taxing this demoralizing species of gambling, of which even European governments have refused to partake of the infamy since 1810 or '12. Lotteries induce the weak and avaricious, those who are in haste to be rich, to invest their means in a game of hazard, where the odds are more than two to one against them, and to depend on the lottery wheel for a living rather than on useful industry.

Reasonable Request.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Alabama that Charles Frederick Kollessinsti Von Poniatowski La Poggeat De La Ferassee De La Pooquellairiee Nommene Pavillion, may be permitted to change his name to Francis Duncan.

The number of steerage passengers who arrived at the port of New York in the month of December was 6,410.

There arrived at New York during the year just closed 166,110 passengers from Europe.

From the National Intelligencer, January 4.

A GREAT TRUTH NOBLY VINDICATED.

The House of Representatives yesterday signalized itself by a homage to Truth, the more brilliant and striking because unexpected at so early a day in the session, though not doubted in the end by those who believe, as we do, that the ultimate triumph of Truth over Error is certain.

Yesterday being Resolution-day, Mr. Houston, the Whig member from Delaware, having previously given notice of his intention to do so, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army under his command, for the achievement of the battle of Buena Vista.

This Resolution Mr. Henley, one of the Democratic Representatives from Indiana, moved to *amend* by adding to the words describing the army these words: "engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation."

This *amendment* Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to *further* amend, by adding these words: "*in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*"

On agreeing to this last amendment, the yeas and nays were ordered; and the vote being taken, it stood as follows: Yeas 85, nays 81.

So that the House of Representatives has, by a solemn vote, declared that *the War with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.*

TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

The President's Message, and the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, strongly recommend a TAX of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS on the poor man's *Tea and Coffee!* It will therefore not *amaze* any one that the Locofoco presses throughout Pennsylvania are "going it strong" for a tax on tea and coffee. However much our neighbor of the Globe "deprecates the idea of imposing a duty on these articles of consumption by all classes of the people," yet he would rather do that than run counter again to the views of the President and his Free Trade Secretary of the Treasury. The Globe "would indefinitely much rather contribute its mite in this way, than adopt the course pursued by the Federal leaders by giving 'aid and comfort' to a treacherous and barbarous enemy." What patriotism!

A duty on Tea and Coffee is necessary, we are told, as a war measure.—And has it come to this at last? We, in the free North, are opposed to a Tax on Tea and Coffee, because it falls hardest on the poor. Tea and Coffee have become indispensable necessaries with the poor in the free States, where we are a tea and coffee drinking community.—The *nabob*—the wealthy planter—drinks his fine tea and coffee, his wine and brandy, but those who labor, the negroes under their "peculiar institution," consume none of these articles. It is therefore easily seen that such a tax is unequal, unjust and iniquitous—the poor man must have the articles—he must pay as much tax on them as the rich man, rolling in ease and luxuriance.

It is the poor man that shoulders the musket and steps into the ranks, and fights the battles of his country. You find but very few of the rich in this uncomfortable and perilous business. Is this not so? It is so—but it seems to be not enough. The poor man at home must pay for the fighting by a Tax on every pound of Tea and Coffee which he and his family consumes! Such is the plain operation of this war measure—this tax on tea and coffee, for which the Locofoco leaders and editors are trying to procure favor.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

Locofoco Doctrine.—The following significant paragraph appeared in the Washington Union. It is extracted from the New York correspondence of the Government organ, and is evidently only a foreshadowing of the evils which the policy of the Administration is destined to fasten upon the country—A STANDING ARMY AND DIRECT TAXATION:

"Both the Democratic papers of this city—the Globe and Evening Post—have espoused with the utmost warmth the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of a a tax on tea and coffee. *There can be no doubt that* DIRECT TAXATION *is essentially Democratic*, and has only to be brought fairly before *the people* to find favor with the majority."

The Cholera.—We are permitted, says the Springfield Mass. Republican, to quote the following extract of a letter from Rev. Edwin E. Bliss, missionary at Trebizond, as to the spread of that scourge at the East, the Cholera. It is dated October 4, 1847:

"The Cholera has been raging in our city for three weeks, cutting down 1400 people.—In the space of three days, when the disease was at its height, 700 persons died. The crisis has now passed."

Mr. Wm. Roloson, of Baltimore, who was supposed to be on board the steamboat A. N. Johnson, at the time of her explosion, has arrived at home. He was not a passenger in the fated boat, having left Cincinnati one day previous to the accident.

Ladies in Court.—At Dedham, Mass. the ladies attend the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas. Recently there were counted twenty-three women in the galleries, who, while their ears and eyes were open to the proceedings of the Court, employed their fingers nimbly with their knitting and sewing.

"*First Shad.*"—We learn from the Savannah Georgian of the 25th, that three shad were served up on that day at the City Hotel—price five dollars!

COMMUNICATED.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

Agreeably to public notice, delegations from several Temperance Associations in Adams county, assembled in the Hunter-town Church on Saturday the 1st of January, 1848, and organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—JOHN F. FELTY.

Vice Presidents—Aaron Watson, John Dickson, jr., Jacob King, John M'Ilheny, John Brinkerhoff, Geo. Hagerman, Jacob Cassat, Anthony K. Myers, and Jacob Weky.

Secretaries—John G. Brinkerhoff, John Monfort, Robert K. M'Ilheny, and Hugh F. King.

The Convention having been opened with Prayer by Mr. Aaron Watson, the following Resolution was offered by Mr. John Neely, and after an interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Robert M'Ilheny, Aaron Watson, Jacob Weky, John Hagerman, and A. K. Myers participated, adopted:

Whereas, Intemperance has ever been the avowed and perpetual enemy of all national prosperity and honor: Therefore

Resolved, That our Legislature be petitioned to abolish the law which authorizes and protects the sale of intoxicating Liquors.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg on the third Wednesday of January, being the 19th inst. Whereupon Prof. M. Jacobs, D. M'Conaughy, Esq., Hon. Wm. N. Irvine, Prof. H. L. Baugher, Wm. R. Sadler, Esq., and A. R. Stevenson, were appointed, with power to fill vacancies in the delegation.

On motion of A. K. Myers, Messrs. D. M'Conaughy, Wm. W. Paxton, and A. R. Stevenson, were appointed a committee to furnish the necessary information respecting the Temperance cause in this county, the number of crimes committed through intemperance, &c. to the delegates to the State Convention.

Messrs. A. K. Myers, Aaron Watson, Jacob Weky, D. A. Buehler, E. W. Stable, John Neely, John F. Felty, John Dickson, Prof. M. L. Stoever, Wm. W. Paxton, Geo. Hagerman, and David M. Myers, were appointed a Committee to procure Speakers and make other necessary arrangements for the Mass Convention in August.

On motion, it was RESOLVED, That the proceedings, signed by the Officers, be published in the County papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet in the same house, on the second Saturday of August, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

(*Signed by the Officers.*)

☞ A public dinner was given at Washington City on Friday evening week to the gallant Generals Quitman and Shields, who have just returned from Mexico; at which nearly all the distinguished gentlemen now at Washington were present. Numerous addresses, of the most eloquent character, were delivered during the evening; and there appears to have been the greatest enthusiasm. Among the various speeches made, was one by Gen Shields, highly complimentary to Gen. Scott, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, many of whom have a very high opinion of the Commander-in-chief.

General SHIELDS rose and said: Mr. President, with your permission and the consent of the company, I wish, as a subordinate officer of the American army, to give the health of that distinguished commander under whom my honorable and gallant friend and myself have had the honor to serve. I feel it due from me to Gen. Scott, [applause.] first as one of his officers, having returned from the headquarters of the army which he has so nobly and successfully commanded. I think it still further due, returning as I do with a conviction that that army was commanded in such a manner by Gen. Scott as to call forth the applause, and estimation, and high regard, not only of his countrymen, but of the whole world. It would be a useless and a foolish undertaking on my part to attempt adequately to describe before this intelligent assembly the skill and high military knowledge displayed by Gen. Scott in the conduct of that Army from its landing at Vera Cruz until it entered the garita at Mexico. If I should attempt the task I should fail. I could not portray with justness the conduct of that distinguished commander in the hazardous enterprise in which he has been engaged. But I will say this, that in the history of the world—in the annals of all military affairs and enterprises that I have ever read, I find no enterprise comparable with the capture of Vera Cruz. One of the strongest positions in the world—so strong, indeed, that it was deemed almost impregnable by the military minds of the world, and yet on a coast the most difficult of access in the world, it fell before an army of 12,000 men with the loss of only two score.—[Applause.] And the same skill which enabled him to accomplish this undertaking marked every movement of his progress until he entered the gates of Mexico.

In the remarks of Major Gen. Jesup, respecting the bravery and gallantry and intelligence of the officers of our army, I heartily concur. Neither England, France, nor any other country in the world, has such a body of intelligent young officers in the field as those who accompanied Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico; and, if ever I entertained a thought against West Point, I now make the *amende honorable*, and recall any thing to the prejudice of that institution that I may have thought or uttered.—[Great applause.] So it is with regard to Gen. Scott; if I ever harbored aught against him, politically or otherwise—for a "hasty plate of soup" [laughter] or a slow plate of soup—I recall it all, and make the *amende* to him also, and say that I should be very unwilling to see any other man take an army of ten thousand men into the valley of Mexico and attempt to land them in safety. Such an undertaking requires not only the unquestionable bravery of the soldier and gallantry of the officer, but a great superintending military mind, that had conquered and made himself master of his profession, and thus fitted himself to accomplish such an almost miraculous enterprise.

With your permission, Mr. President, and that of this company, I give you the health of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT. [Great applause.]

☞ A bill authorizing the Banks of Virginia to issue notes under $5, passed the House of Delegates on Monday last.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—No ordinary reasons for thankfulness to the Great God, crowd themselves upon the Representatives of the people, at this annual meeting. Abundance during the past year, has been the reward of honest industry, in every pursuit of the citizens. Animated with health, and encouraged by success, they have steadily progressed in the accomplishment of their destiny, and while enterprise has been highly favored in the development of our great resources, the elevating purposes and life of social organization, religion, morality, education, refinement and civilization have been cherished and advanced.

Although peace and tranquility have reigned within the borders of this State, we are identified with, and deeply interested in the war with Mexico, in which the nation is engaged—a war which the prudence, forbearance, and desire of the people to retain friendly relations, could not avert; and which was eventually forced upon us, by the duty that rests upon every well regulated Government, to protect the rights of its citizens, and maintain the honor of the nation.

Our religion, our interests, and our institutions, are essentially peaceful. The people hold in their hands the sovereignty of the nation, and exact from their rulers obedience to their will. By their controlling influence, they sanction and preserve the cardinal policy of maintaining amicable relations with all other nations. By them the rights of American citizens, in all parts of the world, and the honor of the nation are held sacred. Violations of these national rights and national honor, appeal to the justice, and invoke the power of the whole people for their vindication. The war of 1812, with England, and the existing war with Mexico, are illustrations of this distinguishing feature in the character of the American people. Patient of injury while wrongs are sufferable, and reasonable hopes of a return to amicable relations, upon equitable principles, can be entertained, yet no nation may, with impunity, violate the obligations of treaties, or break faith with the United States.

In defence of these just rights, the power of this people is resistless. Every citizen holds himself responsible, and the army springs into existence, not by conscriptions, or contracts for enlistments, but by the voluntary impulse of independent freemen, animated by patriotism, and urged onward to deeds of heroic valor, by the approbation of the whole nation. This invincible spirit, guided by the science and skill of the officers, has led our armies in Mexico, from one victory to another, and from one great triumph to a greater, and will lead them still onward, until a permanent and honorable peace is secured. While the honest pride of every American is gratified, by the great achievements of our soldiers, his confidence in our free institutions, and in the means to defend and preserve them, is strengthened.

In the support and prosecution of the war in which we are engaged, Pennsylvania has given token of her ancient and uniform fidelity to liberty and the honor of the nation. Her volunteers have been among the first to tender their services, and in every encounter with the enemy, have magnified the military fame of the Commonwealth, by deeds of romantic chivalry and noble daring. In these great achievements, many of our heroes have fallen in a foreign land. The moans of the winds of Heaven, in passing through the long grass on their graves, are re-echoed by the sighs of their friends in the father-land, and the sad requiem is a just tribute to their sufferings and valor.

The finances and credit of the State—the amount and condition of the public debt, and the means of reducing it, are among the objects which claim the first attention of the Representatives of the people.

The amount of the public debt, on the 1st December, 1846, was $40,789,577 00

On the 1st December, 1847, it was, according to the Report of the Auditor General, as follows, viz:

Funded Debt.		
6 per ct. stocks,	$1,752,535 06	
5 " "	37,267,999 37	
4½ " "	200,000 00	
Relief issues in circulation,	231,664 00	
Interest certific. outstanding,	353,956 43	
Interest certific. unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Interest on outstanding and unclaimed certificates, at 4½ per. cent., to 1st of August, 1845, time of funding,	22,459 80	
Domestic Creditors,	96,095 47	
		40,628,949 51
Being less than it was on the 1st December, 1846,		$160,627 49

This payment, or reduction of the debt, within the last financial year, was effected by the cancellation, at the Treasury, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the relief issues, and by the receipt of State stocks in payment of old debts, which is allowed in certain cases by law.

There would have been $200,000 of the relief issues cancelled, within the year, in accordance with the requirements of the law, but the payment of the interest which fell due on the 1st of February last, left the Treasury so much exhausted, that the amount which should have been cancelled on the 31st March, was not then on hand. It will be recollected that it became necessary to anticipate a portion of the means of the year, by a loan of $200,000 to meet the interest which fell due on the 1st February.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st December, 1846, was,	$381,678 70	
The receipts into the Treasury, during the financial year ending the 30th Nov., 1847, from all sources, including the loan of $200,000 above referred to, were,	3,977,025 89	
Making an aggregate of	4,361,704 59	
The payments made out of the Treasury, during the same period, including the re payment of the loan of $200,000, were,	3,680,813 74	
Leaving the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Dec., 1847, being $296,212 15, more than it was on the 1st December, 1846.	680,890 85	
The estimated amount of available outstanding taxes, on the 1st Dec., 1847, was,	548,881 00	
and the estimated amount of the same, on 1st Dec., 1847, was.	542,688 64	
which exhibits an increase, in this item, of	6,192 36	
To which add the increase of the balance in the Treasury, of	296,212 15	
and we have the sum of	302,404 51	

as the aggregate increase of the balance in the Treasury, and of outstanding taxes on the 1st Dec., 1847, over the same items on the 1st Dec. 1846.

This calculation shows, that the revenues assessed and accruing, within the financial year, ending on the 30th Nov. last, were not only adequate to meet the demands upon the Treasury, within the year, but exceeded them by the sum of $303,404 51, as above stated and if to this sum be added the amount of the debt paid within the year, to wit, $160,627 49, we have the sum of $163,032 00, as the excess of the revenues accruing within the year, over the payment of the interest on the public debt, the expenses of the government, and the other ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

This presents a very encouraging view of the improving condition of the finances of the State. It is the first time, since the commencement of the internal improvement system, that the permanent revenues accruing within the year, unaided from any other source, have exceeded or been equal to the demands upon the Treasury. It is true the interest upon the funded debt and other claims upon the Treasury, during the two preceding years, including the payment of a portion of the public debt, by the cancellation of relief notes, were punctually paid: but in doing this, the balance which had accumulated in the Treasury, on the 1st Dec., 1844, by the previous suspension of the payment of the interest on the public debt, for two and one-half years, as well as the amount of taxes then outstanding, were diminished each year, until the last, as was particularly explained in my annual messages, in 1845 and 1846, to which you are respectfully referred.

An estimate of the receipts and expenditures, of the current year, made with much care, and upon consultation with the other officers of the government, is hereto appended, by which it appears, that the estimated amount of receipts into the Treasury, from all sources, for the financial year, ending on the 30th November, 1848, is $3,921,900 00

And that the estimated amount of expenditures, for the same period, including the cancellation of $200,000 relief notes, is 3,576,390 00

Which exhibits an estimated excess of receipts, over expenditures, of $345,510 00

To which add the estimate for the cancellation of relief notes, which are a part of the public debt, 200,000 00

And we have the sum of 545,510 00

as the estimated excess of receipts, of the current financial year, ending on the 30th November next, over the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current demands upon the Treasury.

These estimates, when taken in the aggregate, I consider entirely safe and reliable. During the last few years, the actual results have been more favorable to the Treasury, than were anticipated by the estimates. Notwithstanding the extraordinary floods, which occurred during the past year, the consequent damage to the public works, and the interruption of the trade upon them, for about two months, the tolls taken by the collectors, within the year, according to the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,581,575 87, being $286,081 11, more than was taken in the preceding year, and exceeded the estimate made for the last year, near $100,000. Had no unusual interruption of business occurred, the amount taken would certainly have reached $1,800,000.

The estimate of canal and railroad tolls, for the current year, is $1,700,000, which, there is good reason to believe, is rather below than above the amount which will be received. The expenses of repairing the damages to the public works, by the floods of the past year, will principally fall upon the current year. They are, however, included in the estimate of the expenses of the year, and will not affect the results presented in the preceding calculations.

The amount of relief issues in circulation, on the 1st of December last, was $931,664, of which 50,000 were cancelled at the Treasury, on the 31st of Dec., leaving $881,664, still outstanding. The means of the Treasury, it is believed, will be adequate to the cancellation of the whole amount now in circulation, within the present and succeeding year. Many of them are so defaced, as to be almost illegible, and are unfit for circulation; besides they vitiate the currency, and furnish an excuse for the use of small notes from other States, in violation of law, and lessen the circulation of gold and silver among the people. Justice to the public creditors, who are compelled to receive them in payment of their interest, when they are below par, as well as to the people at large, imperatively demands that they should be taken out of circulation as soon as practicable. I, therefore, recommend the passage of a law, allowing such of the Banks as have issued these notes, to fund them at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and that all the surplus means in the Treasury, beyond the payment of the interest on the public debt, and the current expenses of the government, be applied, first, to the redemption or cancellation of those that may remain in circulation as they come into the Treasury, and then to the payment of the amount funded by the Banks.

The resources of the Treasury will be sufficient to cancel all that may be received in payment of dues to the Commonwealth, and to pay the banks the amount funded within two years. By this process, should the banks agree to fund any considerable portion of them, they may all be taken out of circulation within the present year. It may be urged, that as these notes do not now bear interest, they ought not to be converted into a debt on which interest will be payable. This, however, is but a superficial view of the subject. There is no longer any excuse for a continued violation of the public faith, by the payment of the public creditors, in a depreciated currency, and the small amount of interest which will have to be paid, if the banks agree to fund a portion of these notes, will be more than compensated by relieving the character of the State from the continuation of this act of injustice, and the people from the losses incident to a depreciated circulation. This currency had its origin in an evasion of the Constitution, and ought to be blotted out of remembrance.

It may now be safely assumed, that we have reached a period in our financial history, when the permanent revenues of the Commonwealth exceed, annually, the interest on the public debt, and the ordinary demands upon the Treasury, by at least half a million of dollars. And this excess, it is confidently believed, may, by a judicious revision and amendment of the revenue laws—a prudent and economical course on the part of the legislative and Executive departments of the Government, and the faithful management of the public works, be augmented in a few years to one million of

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